BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BSA
PRICES Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO 21 BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
30 Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		16,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited ccommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
15th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
20th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
31st Jan.	KIDDERPORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st ,,	NIRPURA* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Feb.	NALGORA* ..	China & Japan.
5th ,,	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
16th ,,	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China, Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	Australia.
1st Apl,	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
25th Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
27th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karach and P. Gulf Portsi
29th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
3rd ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S.Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Baron Napier ..	Thomson ..	..	13 Jan	25 Jan
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7094	15 „	29 „
Liverpool Maru ..	K. Chiba ..	5864	21 „	31 „
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	22 „	5 Feb.
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 „	10 „
Muroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	24 „
x Hakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5070	16 „	2 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21st „

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	354	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	.....	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Share-holders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3.

MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL, K.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khamgaon	
Agra	Khandwa	
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonam	
Ahmedabad City	Karachi	
Ahmednagar	Kasur	
Ajmer	Katni	
Akola	Lahore	
Akyab	Larkana	
Aligarh	Lucknow	
Allahabad	Ludhiana	
Alleppey	Lyallpur	
Ambala	Madras (Mount Road)	
Ambala Cantonment	Madura	
Amraoti	Mandalay	
Amritsar	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Asansol	Mangalore	
Bangalore	Masulipatam	
Bareilly	Meerut	
Basein	Meerut City (Pay. Office)	
Bellary	Mirzapore	
Benares	Montgomery	
Benares City (Pay Offices	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhagalpur	Murree	
Bhopal	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Byculla)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarnagar	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra	
Broach	Myingyan	
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nandyal	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore	
Calicut	Nainital	
Cawnpore	Narayangange	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nasik	
Chittagong	Negapatam	
Chandpore	Nellore	
Chapra	Nowshera	
Coconada	Ootacamund	
Cochin	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Coimbatore	Patna	
Colombo	Peshawar	
Conjeeveram (Out Station)	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuddalore	Poona	
Cuddapah	Poona City	
Cuttack	Purnea	
Dacca	Quetta	
Darjeeling	Rajamundry	
Darbhanga	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dehra Dun	Raipur	
Delhi	Raichur	
Dalhousie	Raisina (Delhi)	
Dhanbad	Rangoon	
Dhulia	Rawalpindi	
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Erode	Saharanpur	
Ellore	Salem	
Etawah	Sargodha	
Ferozepore	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Farrukhabad	Serajgunge	
Fyzabad	Shillong	
Gaya	Shahjapur	
Gorakhpur	Sialkot	
Godhra	Sitapur	
Gojra	Simla	
Gujranwala	Srinagar	
Guntur	Sukkur	
Gwalior	Surat	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat City.	
Hathras	Tellicherry	
Howrah	Thana	
Hubli	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tirupur	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichur	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin	
Jalna	Ujjain	
Jalpaiguri	Vellore	
Jamshedpur	Viramgam	
Jharia	Vizianagram	
Jhansi	Vizagapatam	
Jubbulpore	Wardha	
Jullundur City	Yeotmal	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

J. G. RIDLAND
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

SEE
OUR STAND
SHOWING CONCRETE BLOCKS, VASES, TILES, Etc. Etc.
MADE OF
KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
AT THE
VISWA BHARAT LAXMI EXHIBITION.
OLD COTTON GREEN, COLABA.
WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22497.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in India.
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE, Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42118.

138119

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS on liberal Commission for Central India, United Provinces and Deccan for a very old Life Office. Please apply Box No. 1195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2513

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Employment. Apply with one anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2417

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE INDIAN NURSE for a respectable Hindu family to look after a baby. Handsome salary to a really deserving nurse, who can look after the baby as her own. Apply with testimonials, etc. to Box No. 1171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2575

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for a Maternity Home and Women's Dispensary at Ahmedabad. Free quarters allowed, but not private practice. State qualifications, experience and terms. Apply to HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI, Ahmedabad.
A R2521

WANTED for the TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS the following staff:—8 ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS, salary Sh. 210 per month; 3 GUARDS, salary Sh. 150 per month; 6 STATION CLERKS with knowledge of Goods booking, etc., salary Sh. 150 per month; 1 ELECTRICIAN, salary Sh. 350 per month; 1 COPPERSMITH, salary Sh. 200 per month; 1 BLACKSMITH, salary Sh. 230 per month; 1 ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EXAMINER, salary Sh. 230 per month; 5 FIRST CLASS DRIVERS, salary Sh. 250 per month. Applicants must possess service certificates for at least FIVE years on any recognised Indian Railways in their respective lines with good abilities and character. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROTHERS, Agents, Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2512

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET, for Factory or Godown, big plot, with sheds, Electric power and Light installation on Lamington Road. Sunderdas Saw Mills, opposite Reay Road Station.
C R2500

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

NEW MACHINERY FOR SALE—Butterworth & Dickinson's Make New Looms of 40 in., 44 in. and 52 in. Reed-space and Winding Machines of 300 spindles. Thomas Holt's Warping Machines 6/48. Apply for prices and particulars to MANGALDAS JAISINGBHAI & CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K R2471

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

WANTED—STUDENTS to earn B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. Degrees of an Incorporated American University. Diploma conferred. For particulars apply with 8 anna stamps to the REPRESENTATIVE, COSMOPOLITAN UNIVERSITY INCORPORATED, Risalpur Cantt., N. W. F. P.
M R2523

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write the present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc. Free under cover. "Sri" Works, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2432B.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2385

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FIRMS desirous of reliable Purchasing and Selling Agents for N. W. F. P., should correspond with Messrs. FATEH CHAND ANRDA & SONS, Dera Ismail Khan.
N R2507

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(Bombay Branch).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following two gentlemen are standing as Candidates for "A" Ward at the forthcoming Municipal election:—Mr. J. R. C. BADHAM, Manager, Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., and Hr. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Principal, Cathedral High School.

J. ADDYMAN,
Vice Chairman.
24753

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. Y. W. MANTRY & CO., beg to announce that the long experience possessed by them enable them to act as Estate Brokers and Estate Agents, to the great benefit of their clients. Those who are about to dispose of their properties or desire to make sound profitable investments in Real Estates (landed properties) would do well to consult them. They undertake to negotiate Sales, Purchases and Mortgages. A representative will call upon their intending clients at their residence whenever required. All business communications will be treated as strictly confidential.

C/O. D. J. SAMSON, Esq., L.C.E.
No. 15, Ravelin Street,
(Next to Excelsior Theatre),
Fort, Bombay.
2515

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a PROFESSORSHIP in Law at a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Nine copies of applications with testimonials giving the names and addresses of three references, must reach the Registrar not later than 28 February, 1926 For full particulars of the appointment apply to the REGISTRAR.
24872

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND BANDRA.

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE will be introduced between Victoria Terminus and Bandra on and from 3rd February, 1926.

Up Trains from Bandra will not stop at Mahim until WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1926.

For timings of train service see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

D. A FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 23/1/26.
24895

NOTICE.

AN Entrance Examination will be held at Bombay, during the 1st week of March, 1926, to select candidates for permanent employment as Clerks and Storekeepers in the Indian Army Service Corps. Candidates desirous of appearing in this examination, should apply to A. D. S. & T., Bombay District, Bombay, Bombay Castle behind Town Hall, who will supply further particulars regarding examination subjects, marks, conditions of service, pay and promotion, free of charge.

1. OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.—Elementary Arithmetic, Dictation, precis-writing, colloquial English and hand-writing.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—Shorthand and Type-writing.

2. QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES.

(i) Educational Qualifications—Matriculate, School Final or School Leaving Certificates. (Applicants for Storekeepers appointments must possess an elementary knowledge of book-keeping).

(ii) Age on 1st March, 1926, must be under 25 years.
24873

NOTICE.

11/2ND BOMBAY PIONEERS, I. T. F.

SEALED TENDERS required for Messing the above Unit in Camp at Ghatkopar.

Particulars can be obtained from BATTALION HEADQUARTERS, 5, Wallace Street, Fort.
24874

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PARCEL TRAFFIC TO AND FROM BOMBAY BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OWING to the remodelling of Victoria Terminus, on and from the 7th February, 1926, the G. I. P. Railway will open a new parcels depot at Wadi Bunder and will close their main inwards parcels office at Victoria Terminus.

INWARD PARCELS.—The following parcels only will be delivered in future at Victoria Terminus, delivery being effected from an office in the Victoria Terminus Annexe, which is opposite to the General Post Office and adjacent to the main entrance to St. George's Hospital:—

(1) All silver, treasure, insured parcels, ammunition and firearms.
(2) Government dak from Poona and Mahableshwar.
(3) Newspapers.
(4) Fruit from Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, and from stations on foreign railways via Delhi.
(5) Betel leaves from Howrah and fruit from stations on the B. N. Railway via Nagpur, and from stations on E. I. Railway via Naini, and locally from Nagpur.
(6) Vegetables from Agra, Rajakimandi and Lucknow.
(7) Flowers from Malavli, Kirkee and Poona.
(8) Milk from Kirkee and Khandwa.

All other parcels traffic hitherto delivered at Victoria Terminus will be delivered at the new Wadi Bunder Depot direct to the public or through the Parcel Delivery Contractor.

OUTWARD PARCELS.—The new parcel depot in Wadi Bunder will be the main parcel office of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay and will be open for the booking as well as for the delivery of parcels. Parcels will also continue to be accepted for booking at Victoria Terminus at a new office near the present third class booking office on the west side of the Terminus. This office will be known as the G. I. P. Railway Market-end parcel office, and arrangements have been made for transferring parcels booked at this office, by motor lorries to the Wadi Bunder Depot for despatch to destination by the parcel express trains.

The G. I. P. Railway will accept for booking and despatch from Victoria Terminus all silver, treasure and insured parcels, also firearms and ammunition at the parcel office, situated in the Victoria Terminus Annexe. This office will also accept for despatch by passenger train all newspapers booked on ledger account, but all other newspaper and perishable traffic will only be accepted for booking at the market end parcel office at Victoria Terminus. This traffic will be despatched to destination by mail and passenger trains as hitherto.

Changes are also necessitated at Masjid station on account of the electrification of the main line to Kalyan, and, on the opening of Wadi Bunder parcel office all parcel traffic now delivered at Masjid will be delivered at Wadi Bunder. The booking of parcels at Masjid will continue, with the exception of empty fowl baskets, which will only be accepted and booked at Wadi Bunder. Arrangements have been made to convey all parcels booked at Masjid to Wadi Bunder by motor lorries for onward despatch by the Parcel Express trains.

There will be no change in the booking of parcels at the G. I. P. Railway City Booking Office at Pydhownie, but such parcels as are booked at this Office will be carried to Wadi Bunder for onward despatch, instead of from Victoria Terminus as hitherto.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 4-1-1926.
C24776

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BALARAM ANANDRAO AJINKYA, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, residing at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased, for the use and benefit of his only minor son, Shashinath Balaram Ajinkya, and limited to the period of his minority.

Bai GHARUBAI, widow of Balaram Anandrao Ajinkya, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhatwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 18th day of January, 1926.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24893

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the name of Mr. N. K. CHATTERJEE, Bar-at-Law, has been wrongly published as one of the Directors of the Viswa Bharat Laxmi Exhibition in Notices appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle." The said Mr. N. K. Chatterjee is not and has never been a Director of the said Exhibition and has not and has never had any connection of any sort whatever with the said Exhibition.

Dated this the 23rd day of January, 1926.
DALLAS & CO.
C24892

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
12½, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BAGS OF GROUNDNUTS SHELLED.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Naranji Narsi, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th January, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of Messrs. Ralli Bros. godown at Dana Bunder, the following:—

32 bags of groundnuts shelled lying at "D" Lane.

149 bags of groundnuts shelled lying at "N" Lane.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LOHAR STREET, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pocha & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees Bai Ratanbai Jamshedji Mody, Nanabhoy Jamshedji Mody and Ardeshir Jamshedji Pocha and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 25th day of January 1926 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 324 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by Sonapur Street otherwise known as Lohar Street (Dhobi Talao), on or towards the South by the Parsi Fire Temple, on or towards the East by the property of Framji Dadabhoy Alpaiyalla and on or towards the West by the Trinity Chapel Street and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1150 New No. 6877 Old Survey No. 1222 and New Survey No. 8259 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 2810 to 2812 and Street Nos. 340, 342 to 354.

For further particulars and conditions of sale intending purchasers are requested to apply to the Mortgagees' Attorneys Messrs. Pocha & Co. at their Office at 15, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Mr. M. R. Billimoria, the 2nd Mortgagee, at their Office at Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of household and office furniture, safes, English Woollen Rugs, Race Horse "TRIUMPH", etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms, No. 12½, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc

One sweet-toned Piano. Silk Velour Carpets.

By the order of the party concerned:—

1 Bale containing 71 pcs. of English Wool-Rugs, 54"x100".

By the order of Mr. D. J. Mahomed:—

One Race Horse "Triumph" (second with the first class horse Kokab).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th day of January 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in convenient lots at the shop in Ravel Buildings opposite Messrs. Powell and Co., Lamington Road by order of the concerned a big lot of spare parts of Pearless Motor lorries and cars comprising springs axles, radiators, chains, cylinders, pistons, piston rings, ball bearings, main bearings, etc. and Motor Cycle "Dunelt Maker" in running order.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within three days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE NEW 6-TON ICE PLANT.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Sale Rooms, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., Bombay, the following ice making machinery with accessories comprising an ice plant by The Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., of London, to manufacture 6 tons of agitated can ice in 24 hours' continuous running, but this sale will not now be account of or at the risk of The Niamatra Daulatrai Ginning Factory of Abohar as was stated in previous advertisements, their interests in the machinery having been transferred to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd.

The machinery arrived at Karachi in 6 shipments about the following dates, 30th April, 5th, 15th and 16th May, 22nd June, and 5th July, 1925, and is stored there in Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., godowns, with the exception of 26 drums of calcium chloride which was supplied by Messrs. Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd., and is stored at Lahore.

Lot No. 1.—Ice plant by the Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., comprising:—

Double acting ammonia compressor running at 85 R. P. M. ammonia condenser, 12-ton capacity ice tank with refrigerator coils, 120 ice moulds of about 2 cwt. capacity each, agitation pump and gear, all necessary ammonia pipes, valves and fittings first charge of ammonia and 5 gallons of zerolin oil.

Lot No. 2.—7 tons of calcium chloride supplied by Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd.

Lot No. 3. One 1½in. centrifugal pump with fast and loose pulleys by Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd.

Lot No. 4.—One single girder overhead travelling crane 14 feet span with worm gear pulley block to lift 6 cwts.

The above goods consisting of 114 packages, will be sold in one lot or in 4 lots as defined above.

Detailed specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods must be removed within 28 days.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 2nd and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1926, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Bridge tees; Fire engine; Steam Engine; Theodolites; Gunmetal ingots (52 tons); Brass zinc and lead scrap, White metal; wheels with and without tyres; C. I. Miscellaneous and Brake Blocks; Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron; and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders old; wood; locks; old sleepers transverse; bridge work iron scrap; boiler tubes; wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE PURE SAFFRON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kashinath and Jaywant, Narayan, Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned case of Saffron, on account and risk of defaulting purchaser, Mr. Motilal Keshavlal of Bardan Gali, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the pedhi of Thakar Morarji Hansraj, situate at Kharak Bajar, near Musjid Bridge, Haridas Premji's house:—

1 case pure Saffron 50 lbs.
Ex. S. S. Ravalpindi, K.J.N. No. 632.

Cash on 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The sample can be examined at the above pedhi.

VORA & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

COMMENCING
THURSDAY 28th JAN
AT 9-30

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS
RUTH ST. DENIS

TED SHAWN
AND THE
DENISHAWN DANCERS

Doris Humphrey	Ara Martin
Anne Douglas	Mary Howry
Jeordie Graham	Grace Borroughs
Ernestine Day	Pearl Wheeler.
Pauline Lawrence	Charles Weidman.
Edith James	George Steares.
Jane Sherman	B. St. Denis

MUSIC.

Clifford Vaughan	(Conductor)	Piano
Antepolsky		Violin
Prichodko		Cello
Verchovsky		Flute

PROGRAMME NO. 1.
THURSDAY 28th January, at 9-30.
FRIDAY, 29th January, at 9-30.
SATURDAY, 30th January, at 9-30.
SUNDAY 31st January, at 5-30.

FIRST WEEK-DAY MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd February at 6 p.m.

PRICES: (including tax).
BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

PLANS OPEN.
Book at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LD.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT TWO THEATRES

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m

MY DEAR!

Have you heard about "Charley's Aunt"? We hate to talk about anyone, but—Charley's Aunt is a scream!

We've just found out that Charley's Aunt is from Brazil where the nuts come from! That accounts for it!

Charley's Aunt says if there are any young men who don't know how to propose, they'd better come to see her. She might be helpful.

THE FUNNIEST LAUGHING HIT EVER SCREENED.

CHARLEY'S AUNT
WITH
SYD CHAPLIN

From the farce that's been running for thirty-three years
You'll laugh 'till you cry
It's a knockout!

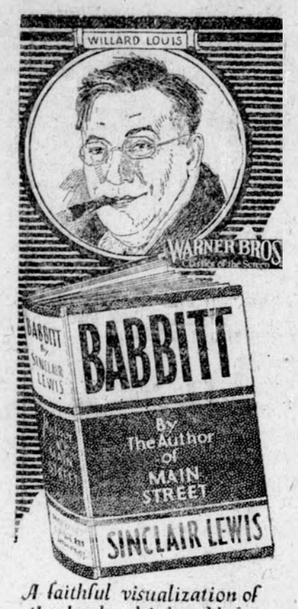
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT TWO THEATRES

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

BILLIARD SALOON
OPENED AT
VIANELLI'S ITALIAN RESTAURANT,
CHOWPATTY SEA FACE.

AMUSEMENTS



A faithful visualization of the book which added a new word to the dictionary

BABBITT

Presented with a typical Warner cast headed by

Pathe Super Gazette
The World's News in Pictures
More Interesting and Longer.
TIME: 6. 8 & 10 P. M.

'BABBITT' tells the truth to YOU
'BABBITT' tells the truth about YOU

PAEHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30. 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD., present:
MARION DAVIES
In a Cosmopolitan Production:
WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

"Brother . . . . . my actions do not warrant the name you gave me.

This is the man I love! For him I have risked all—my rank, my honour, and the good name of the House of Tudor!

And brother—If I am not what you call me then thank this man—thank Charles Brandon!—it was his honour alone which protected me, which sends me down on my knees begging for mercy for the man who sends me back to you, even as I left you!

If you are true to your respect for noble manhood, then, before, this cross, promise to spare his life.

A real picture—packed with thrills

TO-NIGHT and during This Week
POPULAR SUCCESS.
(Owing to Public Request one Week more.)
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Social Picture.
PANCHAKALYAN and PARIJATAK
Great Film with beautiful cast.
Absorbing Romance, Rich in Substance fascinating in Detail—an unusual version of the Proverbial Love Triange—A Drama full of Love—Thrills—Romance.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
Time:—Daily 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank holiday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE New Charney Road
Next Saturday—A most grippping story.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road, TO-DAY 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PATHE'S GREATEST SERIAL
Romance First time in India
1st WEEK! Chapters 1, 2 and 3—7 Reels.
THE FORTIETH DOOR
WITH
ALLENE RAY and BRUCE GORDON
Colourful, romantic, vivid, mysterious and exciting is its plot.
Also 2 Reels PATHE COMEDY.
DERBY DAY with MONTY BANK.
Book this Serial at:—M. C. PATEL & CO.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23.

S. S Jalavijaya, Beatson, Calcutta.
S S Viminale, Iabiani, Durban.
S S Karapara, Munro, Durban.
S S Gairsoppa. Lawson, Moulmein.
S S Umvoti, Edward, Beira.
S S Varela, Baird, Basreh.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24.

S S Bassano, Harrison, Hull.
S S Honolulu Maru, Fujita, Kobe.
S S Baron Jedburgh, Macdonald, Rangoon.
S S Jalavijaya, Beatson, Karachi.
S S Nawab, Ellis, Rangoon.
S S Crostafels, Hackel, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Steamer Warfield for Antwerp.
Steamer Lottori Maru for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Ridderkerk, 3174, K'chi, 5/2, E D Sassoon.
7 Gharinda, 3212, Karachi, 28/1, M M and Co.
9 Masula, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
9 Nirpura, 3647, China, 23/1, M M and Co.
10 Tottori Maru, 3700 Japan 5/2 N Y Kaisha.
11 Baron Napier, 3159, Kobe, 24/1, N Y Kaisha.
12 Heresfield, 3212 N F, N F, M M and Co.
13 Bengalee 3425, U K, N F, T M and Co
Jetty Cracovia 4586 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Tannenfels, 1738, 29/1, L Edwards.
7 Lpool Maru, 4259, 31/1, N Y Kaisha.
12 & 13 Cl. Alpine, 3425, M Coast, 29/1, J F and Co.
8 Garada 3190 Cal. 28/1 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C & R Dogra, 3281 Burma N.F. T M & Co.
B Lachmere, 2370, N.F., 25/1, Grahams Trading.
D & E Jalapalaka, 2630, N.F., 26/1, Scindia S N Co Ltd.
F Alani 2157, R S Ports 25/1, T M & Co
K Dara, 3082 NF, NF, T M and Co
N Crostafels 3078 K'chi 26/1 L Edwards Co.

EXPORT.

23-1-26.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—24 bales Goat skins, M Mahomedally, 177 cwt Indian chutney, F Nowroji and Co. 2 pots Palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros. 45 bales cow hides C Rahimtoola & Sons, 12 bundles cow hides, G H Bundally.

S S Nile for New York:—94 cwt black pepper S Gardhan and Sons 44 cwt sheep casing M H Dehdasti.

For Philadelphia:—28 bales wol, Shamji Mal.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—150 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld. 10 bales cotton waste, M Mofatlal & Co. 2000 cwt myrabolams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ld. 28 bales wool, M Motilal; 10 bales wool, H. Ramgopal, 250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Alexandria—20 bales cotton grey twist, A H Diale,

For Saonica:—20 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

For Marseilles:—15 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji & Co. 2000 cwt gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton A

A SURE GUIDE TO SUCCESS IN RACING.
RACING NUMEROLOGY
A Standard Book of the Science of Numbers applied to Horse Racing. Workable any part of the World, without the knowledge of Astrology. One or Two chances only can be found in each Race.
Practically all the Horses that paid highest Dividends in Poona, Bombay and other Racing Centres could be worked out by this System.
PRICE RS. 10 ONLY.
Apply to:—
The AUTHOR, RACING NUMEROLOGY, Post Box No. 997, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

REGD.
SANJIBANI PILLS
It is no use saying how many sufferers have derived benefit from these pills and to what degrees. We want to convince you of the efficacy by showing the effect these pills produce on you. Give them a trial and see for yourself.
For curing Spermatorrhea; Wet-dreams; Impotency; Dyspepsia; Palpitation of the heart they have no rival.
Price:—Rs. 1/- for 24 pills. Packing and V. P. P. extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS
(Dept. B. C.)
Post Box 11435, Calcutta.

Damodar, 60 cwt A kernels, Tamboli & Co.

For Glasgow:—1050 cwt linseed oil cake, Moosabhai & Co.

For Constantinople:—50 bales grey cotton twist The Edward Sassoon Mills Ld.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ld. 115 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co Ld. 484 bales grey cotton twist, The David Mills Co. Ld. 20 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ld. 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Venice:—65 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Gharinda for Havre:—100 cwt cashew nuts, V Phasker, 337 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Ridderkerk for Hamburg:—385 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

For Ghent:—330 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

For Antwerp:—5695 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohamed 9695 cwt ground nuts oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

S S Bassano for Gothenburg:—10 bales cotton H M Mehta & Co.

S S Tannenfels for Bremen:—5000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros. 100 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Copenhagen:—100 cwt poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—1 bundle carpets, Harnes Trading Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton A Khimji & Co. 1400 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King Shipping Agency Ld.

S S Viminali for Venice:—1000 cwt ground nuts V Phasker 450 cwt cum oil cake cum V Mooralbhoy 1000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros. 920 bales cotton K M Nathoo 110 bales cotton H Vigram & Co. 170 bales cotton Chanbata Cotton Export 890 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Umvoti for Genoa:—10500 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 1000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 900 cwt buffalo horns, Lodhabhoy Tharia & Sons, 165 bales cotton A Damodar.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 440 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Limnophal Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton N Fatehally & Co. 400 bales cotton K M Nathoo 120 bales cotton G Karanjia Ld. 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Nalgora for Kobe:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Nirpura for Moji:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton K M Nathoo 100 bales cotton N Fatehally & Co. 200 bales cotton Suzuki & Co. Ld.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton T Co. Ld. 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Baron Napier for Kobe:—200 bales cotton K. M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—400 bale cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Toyooka Maru for Shanghai:—625 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

Kobe:—200 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Nagosaki:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ld. 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Honckong:—100 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sasson & Co. Ld. 23 cwt myrabolams M E A Trehkhan, 187 fishmaws and shark fins, A Dhanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Clan Matheson from Liverpool Agents James Finlay and Co. Ld:—

From Liverpool—341 cases cotton piecegoods 250 bales cotton piece goods, 94 bales grey cotton yarn, 64 cases grey cotton yarn, 141 cases cottons, 80 bales cottons, 78 bales papers, 10 bales leather lace, 40 cases hee tips, 25 cases cyder, 95 cases screws, 20 cases art silk piece goods, 32 cases toilet soap 100 kegs borax 50 casks china clay, 75 bdls boot protectors, 3239 bdles. steel hoops, 10 bdles steel channels 500 bdles. galvd sheets 1352 bales galvd. C. sheets, 220 drums Bleaching powder, 40 barrels sabammoniac 40 cases glycerine, 585 cases common soaps 1190 boxes common soaps, 65 drums paint 24 sk/cases tiles, 20 sk/cases bedstead, 2 casks alizarine dye, 50 cases malvern water 50 d/bags broken tiles, 50 rolls gunning sundries, 17 bales woollen and cotton feats 50 sk/cases galvd ridging, 14 bdles steel, 19 kegs aniline dyes, 160 cases candles, 13 lubricating oil, 24 drums lubricating oil, 2 barrels Lubricating oil, 1 barrel Lubricating grease, 3 drums Lubricating grease, 3 cases Lubricating grease, 3 cases grease 4 drums grease, 3 barrels grease, 10 barrels solubriol oil.

From Glasgow:—31 bales cotton yarn, 37 bales cotton piece goods, 120 cases cotton piece goods, 216 cases cottons, 40 cases cod liver oil,, 399 cases whisky, 300 cases beer 23 cases Reels and Balls, 105 bdles W I Tubes, 2002 bdles barge wood 112 bdles steel bars, 288 bdles galvd C sheets, 132 pieces steel joists 264 pieces steel plates, 140 C. I cisterns, 580 bags rivets, bolts and washers 100 D/bags fire clay, 50 casks coal pitch 100 barrels coal tar, 282 bales old newspapers 56 bales papers, 205 kegs paint, 15 drums paint, 25 cases confectionary 50 hhds Ale, 50 barrels paraffin wax.

KHADI SALES IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

There is no doubt that Khadi is becoming more and more popular day by day. Statistics are before the public, as often announced by the All-India Spinners' Association, Tamil Nad, Behar, Bengal, Andhra and some other provinces have far advanced in production and distribution of Khaddar. How is it that Bombay seems to be sleeping? In all public activities, big and small, Bombay always stood first How is it then the sales now-a-days are not encouraging? Khadi has far advanced in varieties, texture and prices. In the beginning, when Bombay was mad to purchase anything and everything that possibly could be had in the name of Shuddh Khadi, nothing but plain pieces in rough texaures of uneven yarns was available and the prices were comparatively high. To-day the yarn has improved, weaving has improved, varieties useful for daily wear are largely being manufactured and the prices have gone down by not less than 33 per cent., still we are experiencing very slow sales.

This Bhandar was taken over by the All-India Spinners' Association in February, 1925. Then everybody concerned with the Bhandar expected not less than Rs. 25,000 worth sales every month on average. For this, it invested Rs. 125,000. Here are the monthly sales, which are far below the expected ones.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
February	12,924	15	0
March	10,175	3	0
April	25,854	8	9
May	9,493	12	0
June	6,540	1	0
July	15,101	11	3
August	9,399	11	9
September	9,940	2	9
October	17,367	15	3
November	8,721	10	3
December	10,314	7	3
Total	135,834	12	6
Approximate sales to be accounted for upto Decr.	25,000	0	0
	160,834	12	6

Thus the average monthly sales in our Bhandar amount to Rs. 15,000. Equal sales are being effected in our Sister-Bhandar at Princess Street. These conditions must be improved. Will Bombay awake in time and show to the country that it always stands first in all public movements and that Mahatmaji has rightly said Bombay the Beautiful?"—Yours etc.,

N. M. KOTAK.
Manager.
A.I.S.A. Khaddar Bhandar
(with which is incorporated)
G. P. Samiti Khadi Bhandar.
Jany. 26th.

A DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT

To "The Editor of The Chronicle".

Sir,—The report of the municipal election meeting held at Edwards Theatre, contained in your issue of yesterday, evidently betray the horribly aching odour of the lynching operation on the Mahatma indulgently uttered last year, by some over-enthusiastic religious zelot for the crime of the Mahatma's solicitation for the oppressed and depressed. This painful and dangerous development in this cosmopolitan city is staggering and is at once a challenge to the more prominent and influential section of this city's population whose wide humanitarian outlook has earned for this city the present high repute. Let those fair-minded defenders of Bombay's honour come out and save the dignity and prestige of the civic life of this city from being contaminated by the fanatical and bigoted notions of any particular individual.

It is a gross breach of trust if one were to use his votes for any purpose other than the one of common civic benefit of this city's population. The one way in which the ratepayers can honourably acquit themselves is by returning undiminished the solid phalanx of the Congress Nationalist Party whose comprehensive programme embodies measures vastly alleviative to all the citizens, both rich and poor and both individually and collectively. More important and more beneficial than all others is the plank in its programme that aims at the purification of the fundamental defect which keeps our democratic local self-government but a mockery. The existence of an officer irresponsible to the popular wish and amenable to the tune of some extraneous wirepulling, as the chief Executive Head of the Corporation, is an insult to the highly developed administrative talent and genius of this city's population; and so long as this anomaly corrodes the wheels of municipal administration any reforms in the civic life can only remain a chimera. While conceding fully to the clamarous dues of individual merits", which appear to be on a steadily predominating move, let the voters distinctly understand that this important reform of making the chief executive officer responsible to the popular wish can only be attained by the strength of a united and patriotic party as the Congress Nationalist one, the return of which as *bloc* to the Corporation much be the sacred duty of every voter. Let us clearly understand that any deflection from this aim will be a serious blow to the welfare of this city as a whole.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. RAMIER.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

THE ALANDOOR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr G H Essaji's MAYFLY 8-0 James ... 1
Messrs Goolamali and Talib's HAMPSTEAD 8-4 Burgess 2
Mr Nugent Grant's FOXTROT 8-9 May 3
Mr Raj Mahomed Vazir's CHANCHEON 8-11 4

Also ran:—Bhuwanishanker 9-2, Sicander 8-7, Aga 8-6, Highflag 8-3, Soomair 8-1, Yakoot 7-12.

Betting:—Twos Foxtrot, threes Hampstead and Yakoot, sixes Soomair, sevens the rest.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Furdoonji's MYSTERY 9-12 Easton 1
Maharaja of Mysore's OSBOURNE 7-5 Orme 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 10-2 Thompson 3
Mr Khairaz's JOVIALITY 8-3 Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Criadillo 8-11, Applicate 7-3, Devotion 7-0.

Betting:—Twos Osbourne, threes Mystery, Criadillo, fours Joviality, Applicate, fives the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 28, and Rs. 18.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr G A Marsh's MADEMOISELLEVITE 8-2 Meekings 1
Mr Sike's BONNIEFLORA 8-11 Burgess 2
Yuvaraja of Mysore's BRANDONIA 7-0 Orme 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Mademoiselle vite, threes Bonnieflora, sixes Brandonia.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17.

THE ALANDOOR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Essaji's ZIAB 9-2 Easton 1
Mr Rajmahomed Nazir's LUCKNOW 8-0 Babajan 2
Mr Ahmeddhurgany's KARKADAN 7-13 Burgess 3
Zemindar of Pallavaram's KAPURTHALA 8-6 Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Sawi 8-7, Khoresan 8-3, Amrin 8-2, Sukban 7-13, Jupiter 7-11, Roomah 7-7, Goldmoney 7-5.

Betting:—Threes Ziab and Karkadan, fours Sawi, Kapurthala, Amrin, Lucknow, Sukban, fives Jupiter, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 28 and Rs. 17.

THE TURF PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE 7-9 Howton 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's DANZIG 8-8 Thompson 2
Sir Darcy Lindsay's WORKINGHAM 8-0 James 3
Mr Eve's GREEN MALT 8-6 Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Dugald Dalgetty 7-13.

Betting:—7 to 4 Workingham, threes Nicaragua, fours Hill and Dale, sixes the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 30 and Rs. 53.

THE BAHREIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Harzany's BELAN 9-1 McQuade 1
Mr S R A Wahab's NAWAF 7-7 Harding 2
Mr Amin Mahomed's JOHUR 8-6 ed 8-7 May 3
Mr Pogose's ZOHAL 9-2 Akey 4

Also ran:—Durbar 8-10, Sea Spray 8-9, Confederacy 8-8, Zuggar 8-6, Detective 8-5, Sulike 8-0, Sumtotal 7-2, Squeaker 7-0.

Betting:—Fours Durbar, Seaspray, Confederacy, Sulike, fives Detective, Zuggar, sixes the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 152. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 41 and Rs. 23.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's RADIAN 8-4 Thompson 1
Mr Murdhy's PLATINUM 9-7 Orme 2
Mr Feilowe's MELLERAYSJOY 8-10 Burgess 3
Mr Eve's VOLSURE Scily 4

Also ran:—Happy Princess II 8-4, Goodday 8-3, Volsure 7-3, Presteau 7-0.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Radian, threes Platinum, fives Melleray's Joy, sixes the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 23.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Abbas' MUSAL 8-0 Burgess 1
Mr Gegg's LUTCHMAN 8-2 Harding ... 2
Maharaja of Mysore's PANAMA 7-7 Howton 3
Mr Wahab's MABSIR 7-10 Meekings 4

Also ran:—Arab Knight 9-4, Greyfox 8-11, Last Call 8-9, Ahyid 8-8, Yeman 8-8, Mugyed 8-0, Meazer 7-7.

Betting:—3 to 2 Yeman, fives Greyfox and Lutchman, sixes the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 23 and Rs. 43

INTER-PROVINCIAL TENNIS.

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

In connection with the forthcoming inter-provincial lawn tennis championship tournament, it is learnt that the North-Western Frontier Province has also challenged and will be represented by a strong team consisting of Colonel Brierley, Major Scroope, Major Bernard and Mr. Short. No confirmation has been received here whether Sindh has also challenged and nothing has been heard from Delhi, Kapurthala and the United Provinces. Entries for this tournament finally close on February 13th.—A. P.

ZBYSKO TO ARRIVE IN SEPT.

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Information has been received here that Zbysko, the famous Polish wrestler, who was to meet Gama, the noted local wrestler, will not be able to come to India till next autumn as urgent matters have compelled Zbysko to return to America from where he proposes to visit Australia during the summer and then arrive in India at the end of September, accompanied by a number of other well-known wrestlers.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 23.

A further drop of 12 to 8 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 10 points down. The market was quiet.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd inst. as under:—

"Some long liquidation before ginnings report."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern:—

"Our opinion remains unchanged. We think the market likely to decline further, but we advise purchases on good breaks, and gradually buying the market down."

A moderate decline being reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 356, ie., Re. 1½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach. The market was featureless and the prices moved within a narrow range and the market closed at Rs. 355½. Bazar operators were moderate buyers whilst Commission Houses were sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 355½ and going down to Rs. 353 on selling by Japanese Houses and Shroffs closed at Rs. 353½.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 350½ and going down by a rupee on Commission Houses selling improved to Rs. 351½ on general buying and closed at Rs. 350½. March opened at Rs. 332½ and advancing to Rs 334 on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 332. Whilst May opened at Rs 331 and closed easier at Rs. 329½. Bengal January, March and May were quoted Rs 287, Rs. 282 and Rs. 283 respectively. Shroffs were moderate buyers for January.

Our market for ready cotton was steady and the demand was limited to high class cotton only.

COTTON

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May	353½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	285½
Fully Good Bengal March	281
Fully Good May	282
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	349½
Fine Oomra March	330
Fine Oomra May	328

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd January, 1926:—

Cotton	24,089 Bales
Wheat	3,803 Cwts.
Linseed	11 ,,
Rape, etc.	469 ,,
Gingellyseed	913 ,,
Poppyseed	nil.
Groundnuts	18,208 ,,
Castorseed	1,641 ,,
Rice	2,350 ,,
Myrabollams	490 ,,
Gram	344 ,,
Juwar	535 ,,
Masur	nil.
Barley	359 ,,
Bajri	794 ,,
Coal	487 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	Ready New	Jan. uary.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	300
Bengal F.G.M.G.	285	286
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295	295
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	285	.....
Punjab Americans M.G.	390/95	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M.G.	350/75	375
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/75	375
Veetmal Fine M.G.	325/65	365
Fulgaon Fine M.G.	335/65	365
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330 60	365
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/60	352
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/50	352
Mu'kapur Fine M.G.	315/40	340
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/30	337
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	380	380
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	305	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	285	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coomyta M.G.	345/60	..
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	310/50	.....
Cambodia M.G.	400/20	.....

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	Per lb.	R.	a.	p.
Khachand	No. 20½	0	10	9
Kachand	No. 12½	0	12	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	10	9
Epuinstone	No. 12½	0	10	6
David	No. 10½	0	10	9
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0	10	6
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 12½	0	11	9
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	6
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	3
Japan	No. 40-1	1	4	0
Japan	No. 42-2	1	6	0
Japan	No. 20	0	14	0
Japan	No. 32	1	2	0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMB Jan. 23

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh	3,698 1,86,932	94,742
Central India ..	4,464 1,79,160	57,388
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,425 1,02,248	67,984
Hyderabad-Gaorani	400 35,328	34,186
Berar	3,978 2,05,204	2,11,077
Central Provinces ..	3. 221 1,08,017	1.24.586
Total Oomras ..	18,186 8,16,889	5,8[illegible]69
Dholera	2,884 1,00.854	49.023
N.W. Provinces ..	250 1,17,171	98,111
Rajputana ..	165 47,134	19,861
Sind-Punjab	995 1,11,855	1,95,200
Broach	.. 1,585 15.357	1.152
Coompta & Dharwar	13,158	11444
Western Northern	86 7,298	11.234
Coconada	1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	6,441	6,580
Persian	1,879	760
American	143	7,123
Egyptian and African ..	29,192	22,983
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	352	3,485
Total	24,089 12,69,194	10,20,823

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1ta Sept. to 21th Jan.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	4,222	1,98,123	1,34,036
Japan & China ..	14,103	4,80,.38	4,86,.09
Coast Ports ..	600	10,796	7.914
Up country by Rail. ..		4,337	7,689
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,15,729	67,882
Total		18,131 8,19,923	7,94,350

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 00 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 10.75 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.60

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales
Mid. Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 10.76 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.60.
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	20.16
May	19.59
July	18.96

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	20.14
May	19.58
July	18.96

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—
Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Liverpool, Jan. 22.

COTTON.—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Jany. 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	10.28 —.02
March	10.25 —.02
May	10.12 —.03
July	9.98 —.02
October	9.66 —.01
January	9.54 unchgd

EGYPTIANS

July	17.20 unchgd

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

January	10.27 —.03
February	10.24 —.03
March	10.24 —.03
April	10.16 —.02
May	10.12 —.03
June	10.05 —.03
July	9.97 —.03
August	9.84 —.03
September	9.71 —.02
October	9.65 —.02
November	9.56 —.02
December	9.54 —.01
January	9.53 —.01

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

January	10.30 —.09
February	10.27 —.08
March	10.27 —.08
April	10.18 —.09
May	10.15 —.09
June	10.08 —.10
July	10.00 —.10
August	9.87 —.09
September	9.73 —.08
October	9.67 —.07
November	9.58 —.07
December	9.55 —.07
January	9.54 —.08

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

January	17.75 unchgd
February	17.55 —.05
March	17.45 —.05
April	17.40 unchgd.
May	17.30 unchgd.
June	17.20 unchgd.
July	17.20 unchgd.
August	17.25 unchgd.
September	17.35 unchgd
October	17.40 unchgd.
November	17.40 unchgd.
December	17.40 unchgd
January	17.40 unchgd.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

January	17.75 —.15
February	17.60 —.15
March	17.50 —.15
April	17.40 —.15
May	17.30 —.20
June	17.25 —.20
July	17.20 —.20
August	17.25 —.25
September	17.35 —.25
October	17.40 —.30
November	17.40 —.30
December	17.40 —.30
January	17.40 —.30

Tone of Manchester cloth business:—Irregular and disapointing.
Yarns firm and steady demand

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Scinde, Good	7.35
Scinde, Fully Good	7.75
Scinde, Fine	7.15
Bengal, Good	7.45
Bengal, Fully Good	7.85
Bengal, Fine	8.25
Oomra, Good	8.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.55
Oomra, Fine	8.95
Broach, Good	8.65
Broach, Fully Good	9.05
Broach, Fine	9.45

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

January	10.30+.03
March	10.27+.03
May	10.15+.03
July	10.00+03

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Jan. 23.

	Bales
Total in Sight	13,024,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	411,000
East Indian Visible Supply	168,000
American Visible Supply	5,346,000
Other Visible Suppy	320,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian Sales	800
East Indian Stock	21,000
East Indian Forwarded	5,000
East Indian Imports	6,000
American Afloat	127,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	223.000

Taking of the World's Spinners of the American Cotton 319,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 23.

New York Futures:—

March	20.06—.16
May	19.53—.11
July	18.38—.14
October	18.14—.13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 22,000.
Futures at New York:—

March	20.22	+.16
May	19.64	+.11
July	19 02	+.14
October	18.27	+.13
Spot Cotton at New York	21.00	+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.65	+.24

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	19.75	+.22
October	17.67	+.11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/2.
Demand Bills 4.85.81.
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 67/.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept sellers 15/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/4½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/5½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/6½.
Tone:—Firmly held demand slow.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 23.

Barletta Russo—61½ lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 54/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—57½ lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 54/6.
Tone:—Easier.
Australian Jan/Feb. sellers 59/—Quiet.
Tone:—Easier.
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 1,575,000 bales.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 23.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).—Easier.
Jan/Feb. buyers £15 1/4, Feb/Mar buyers £15 1/4.
Cottonseed Bombay Jan/Feb. sellers £7 7/8—shipment firm.
Castorseed Bombay Jan/Feb. sellers £17½ Quiet.
Linseed Bombay Jan/Feb sellers £18 3/4.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19 3/4 Jan/Feb sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton unquoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19. 5/8 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore Jan/Feb. shipment 223 1/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/2

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent. Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/5

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 105/9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/6

6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax ee) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954, 102/4.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 197a Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 121.

Tone of market:—Steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 23.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 3/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £ 93 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £10 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 15/16 —1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 5/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 52 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 3/4 unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

Belgium	107.00
Athens	360.00

Cuban Sugar c i f United Kingdom Jan.-Feb. Sellers 11-1 1/2.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 23.

Stockholm	18.16
Oslo	23.91
Amsterdam	12.10
Switzerland	25.17
Belgium	106.93
Belgium	357.50

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

SHARES.

London, Jan. 23.

Hongkong Bank	£128 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/2
National Bank	£ 45
P. & O. Bank	£ 9 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6

New York, Jan. 23.

Demand Bills 4.85.81.

London, Jan. 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 130.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42½
Exchange on London in Italy 120.45

London, Jan. 23.

Warsaw 36.50.
Exchange on London at Paris 13,000.
Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 7/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India small buyer, closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4/.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.
Sovereigns released account South African reserve bank £500,000.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 23.

Karachi Barley unquoted.

METALS.

London, Jan. 23.

English best Selected Copper £63.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £55 13/16.
Copper Braziers £74 1/2.
Yellow Metal 69 3/4.
Hard Spelter 33.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

London, Jan. 23.

Tin Block £279 1/2.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 23.

Para Up River Fine Feb/Mar. nominal 36/ easier.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets:—
Spot buyers 34/, sellers 34½.
April/June buyers 34/, sellers 34½.
July/Sept. buyers 32/, sellers 32½.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot buyers 34/, sellers 34½.—Very quiet.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Jan/Feb. sellers £18.
April/May sellers £17/5.
Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/April paid 29/9.
May/Aug. paid 30/.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/9 to 14/

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

E C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 975
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1035
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1020

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 129.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.33
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Jan. 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 30 7/8 steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	947
American Dollars	272½
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	203½
Japan	122
Singapore	156

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Jan 23.

3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months 5 per cent.
Money 3 Months 5 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan 23.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-1-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-1-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-0
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-9-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-5-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-1-0

London, Jan. 22.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d 30.14
Silver forward d. 30.15

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. India and China bought. Very little business doing. Market uncertain and depends upon India and China.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Ready:—21/1/9.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/1/9. At 6 p.m 21/1/9
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/0/6
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/6
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Ready:—69/10
Vaida Maha:—Opening 69/9. Lowest 69/4. At 6 p.m. 69/4.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/5. Lowest 69. At 6 p.m. 69.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/6/0
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 1/2/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

GINNING REPORT

Washington, Jan. 23.

A message from Washington states that the cotton ginned up to 16th January 1926 is 15,488,000 bales.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, German	½	57 0 0
Brass, German	1	58 0 0
Brass, German	1½	57 0 0
Brass German	1½	57 0 0
Brass, German	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	57 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	60 4
French Copper 3/4 to 2		59 8 0
Copper, German	1	60 4
Copper German	1½	60 4
Copper American	1½	62
Copper, American	1¾	63
Copper American	2	63
Japanese Copper Bars		62
Panchteka joint		27/8
Copper, English Bare		61/8
Brass Bars		41
Pat Klai		74/8
Lead, Rangoon		28

Koger Brass. Metal ¾ Rs. 55/8 to 1 Rs 56
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¼, 1 3/4 to 2 55
German Copper 1½ 61. to 1¾ to 2 62
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼ 61/8

LEWIS & JONES CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The sharp rise of last week has been followed by an equally abrupt fall, owing to the forced liquidation of unwieldly speculative accounts. Whilst the position is now more healthy, investors are not inclined to buy at current rates. Moreover, money is somewhat tighter and is no longer freely available for speculative purposes. As a consequence further liquidation of forward commitments is likely, and easier prices may be seen in the near future. 3 1/2 per cent Paper closes at Rs. 69/14, a drop of 10 annas on the week, whilst 5 per cent 1945/55's have shed 5 annas at Rs. 100/3. The market is dull, with small business only.

Bank Rate is unchanged at 6 per cent This week's statement of the Imperial Bank would appear to indicate the possibility of an increased Bank Rate.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 69.14 4.54 Redn. Yield.

4 per cent Conversion Loan 87.8 5.20 Redn. Yield.

5 per cent 1935 (taxable) 96.6 4.98 Redn Yield.

5 per cent 1929/47 (taxable) 96 8 4.79 Redn. Yield.

5 per cent 1933 (taxfree) 100.3 4.97 Redn. Yield.

5 per cent 1945/55 (taxfree) 100.3 4.98 Redn. Yield.

5 1/2 per cent 1928 (taxfree) 105.8 5.05 Redn. Yield.

6 per cent 1926 (taxfree) 100.8 5.22 Redn Yield.

6 per cent 1927 (taxfree) 101.8 5.05 Redn. Yield.

6 per cent 1930 (taxfree) 104.0 5.04 Redn Yield.

6 per cent 1931 (taxfree) 104.10 5.05 Redn Yield,

6 per cent 1932 (taxfree) 105.2 5.07 Redn. Yield.

6 1/2 per cent Bom. Devp. Loan 109.0 5.25 Redn. Yield.

Cotton Mill Shares:—Business has been quiet both in speculative and cash counters. Quotations have been well maintained and have improved in the case of a few of the favourites. In the absence of any fresh bull factor, we do not look for a further material advance in rates. Cotton continues to fluctuate around 360 and we hear report of slightly better enquiry for piecegoods and yarn.

Business for the "March Account" opened to-day.

Miscellaneous Shares:—In this section the turnover has been good. The improvement in the Hydro Electric Group commented upon last week has been continued Quotations for Bank Shares are firm. Imperial Banks have buyers at 1442 1/2 and 371 1/4 x.d., Baroda Bank at 75 c.d., India Ban. at 72 c.d. Centrals at 23 c.d. Bombay Provincials were done at 50 3/4 and Easterns at 77 (small lot). Small lots of Railway Shares find ready buyer and quotations are firm. Considerable activity in Bombay Trams raised the price to 107 as a result of the circulation of rumours favourable to the Company's working. Telephones after having been done around 24, close a shade easier. The Debentures continue to find buyers around 53 1/4. The enquiry for Bombay Steam Ord. has improved the quotation to 127 1/2, very few shares appear available. The Preference were done at 212 1/2. Bombay Burmas have been an active spot, closing at 447 1/2 and 131 1/2p. after relapsing to 423 and 120p. Cements have seen more business but rates have eased somewhat since we last wrote.

The ups and downs of Manganese Shares have caused considerable comment. We believe that, apart from incorrect rumours on change, there is little to warrant any fall in Shiresinons and CIM's which close at 48 3/4 and 30 1/2 buyers after touching 48 1/2 and 30 respectively. Dividends on both shares are due in April.

New India Assurance show a further improvement to 13 1/2.

British Burma Petroleum have receded this week to 5/8 c. d. in sympathy with the London price. The shares might be picked up.

The Hydro-Electric Group reflect considerable activity. Hydro Ord. have regained their dividend deduction and Andhra Valley Ord. close at their highest point for two years.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

VOTERS' SACRED DUTY.

"RETURN ALL NATIONALIST CANDIDATES."

A public meeting of the rate-payers of the C. Ward was held in Madhav Baug on Sunday evening. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Municipal Nationalist Party with Mrs. Sorojini Naidu in the chair.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, though not standing from C Ward was there as a member of the Nationalist Party and as he wanted to tell them the importance of deciding to vote for the right man at the ensuing municipal election. If they wanted, said Mr. Mehta, to have their municipal administration in their hands they must vote solidly for the Nationalist candidates. The Nationalist Municipal Party had been working all these years for getting more rights to the citizens and for obtaining more amenities of life. He then explained the programme of the Party and how essential it was to return all the forty-six candidates put forward by it. If they succeeded he assured the voters that for the next three years the municipal administration would be carried on in their interests and not in the interests of vested parties.

Mr. Dwarkalas Lalji explained the value of the municipal vote and dwelt upon the necessity of returning all the twelve Nationalists who were seeking election at the next election from that ward. A certain amount of bitterness and heat, said the speaker, had been brought in the election question specially in that ward by bringing in religious and communal matter.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi explained the importance of registering the vote in the proper manner. It was not a question of obliging this friend or that but it was a question affecting their well-being and life in the city. The work of the Nationalist Party was before them and he had no doubt that those who wanted to have real representatives in the Corporation, would give all their votes to the Nationalist candidates. The speaker particularly emphasised the need of returning Mrs. Naidu from that Ward.

NO RELIGION HIGHER THAN SOCIAL SERVICE.

Mr. Hathibhai Shastri condemned the agitation created in the name of religion. They must remember, he said, that there was no religion higher than service to fellow men. Social service was the badge of Nationalist Party and as such he recommended the Nationalist candidates to the voters.

Miss Bachubai Lotwalla referred to the continuous and strenuous fight the Party had been putting up all these years to democratize the Corporation and thus make the Corporation a real people's institution. It was their decision of vote that was going to settle the issue, whether they would achieve that aim or not.

Mr. B. T. Desai deplored the apathy shown by the citizens in not taking active interest in the welfare and administration of the city. He then reminded the audience of their duty on the election day, and said that by voting solidly for the Nationalist candidates, they woud demonstrete their fitness for local self-Government.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said that there were many who tried to pick holes in the pockets of the Nationalist Party but even they had to admit that the Nationalist Party had always stood by the people's rights. That was their best certificate and he had no doubt that rate-payers of Bhuleshwar would send all the Nationalist members to the Corporation.

Mr. B. M. Meisheri told the audience how the entry of the Nationalist Party had given new life to the activities of the Corporation.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji said the Nationalist Party was a highly disciplined Party and had zealously guarded their civic rights. It was their duty to see that as many Nationalists as they could get, should be returned to the Corporatiton.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai referred to the questions regarding adulterated ghee and milk and selling of unwholesome food in the hotels. He said that they had already on the Statue Book the Adulterated Food and Drugs Act, and it was the duty of citizens to bring to the notice of the municipal executive any cases of adulteration that they came across. As far as the Nationalist Party was concerned they would give their best thought to these questions but they must be returned in full strength.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar addressed the gathering in Marathi and advised the voters to send all the twelve Nationalist candidates and thus strenghen the Party's hands in the Corporation.

THEIR SACRED DUTY.

Mrs. Naidu in her closing remarks said that she had never begged in her life and though a Brahmin she would not beg of them for votes. She thanked those who had appealed on her behalf but reminded the voters that it was as much in their interest as in the interest of the Nationalist candidates that they should vote for the Nationalist candidates. The work of the Party was before them and if they thought that they deserved their support, it was their sacred duty to vote solidly for them, not because Balubhai Desai was there or Mrs. Naidu was there but because the Party stood for service and guarding of the peoples' right.

POLLING DAY A MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY

The Municipal Commissioner states that on the polling day (1st proximo.) the Municipal Offices will be closed except for urgent work. The workshops will not be closed.

ATTACKS ON NATIONALIST PARTY CONDEMNED.

PARSI VOTERS' MEETING.

In view of the forthcoming Municipal elections, the Rathestar Mandal of Bombay organised a meeting of Parsi candidates in order to give them an opportunity of expressing their views on civic affairs. Accordingly, a meeting was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, on Friday last, when Mr. Burjorji F. Bharucha presided.

Mr. Shiavaksha N. Punegar explained the object of the Nationalist Municipal Party, which, he said, was started not with a view to abusing the Municipal Commissioner, because he was a European, but with a view to securing, by the city's elected representatives, the powers which were now vested in the Commissioner. The days of sycophancy when a policy of "jo-hookum" to what Government or the Commissioner dictated was followed had gone.

Mr. Phiroze Narielwala said that the Corporation which was paying the Commissioner ought to possess the power of dismissing him also, if need be.

Dr. Jamshed N. Choksey said that he had put forward his candidature at the request of Hindu voters of the Mandvi Ward. Were he returned to the Corporation he would see that cows were not slaughtered at the slaughter houses, and would strive towards the solution of the sanitary, housing and water-supply problems.

A MISCHIEVOUS LIE.

Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia said he had joined the Municipal Nationalist Party because he believed that the fight for civic problems could be better made by being within a party than by remaining outside it. There was party system in England and America, and party system was instrumental in doing public work efficiently. As the President of the meeting, Mr. Bharucha, had told them, disparaging remarks were being made against the Nationalist Party by many persons, but there was no justification for the disparagement. After he had put forth his candidature, the "Times of India" had made an allegation that he had paid the Nationalist Party a sum of Rs. 4,000 on the condition that he would be relieved of all trouble in connection with the election affair, which would be all done by the said Party in his behalf, and that the Party would see that he was elected, that is, he would get a seat in the Corporation if he paid Rs. 4,000 for it! In other words, by the said allegation, it was tantamount to saying that he was not an able hand, there was no "stuff" in him, that his only ability was his eagerness to be a Corporator, and that he could therefore get a seat only by buying up one for Rs. 4,000. But the allegation was quite untrue. The fact was that he had given Rs. 100 only to the Party as his share for the expenses in connection with the election, and he had to undergo all the trouble and bother in securing votes, etc. For the past four months he was paying house-to-house visits to voters in the morning, and was seeing about 40 voters every day in about an hour and a half, and acquaint them with his views, and leaving to them whether to vote for him or not.

Proceeding Mr. Gamadia detailed the work that he intended to do, were he returned to the Corporation. He said he would fight for the rights of the down trodden, without distinction of caste or creed, would champion the cause of the needy, specially the poor class. He believed that all members of the Corporation should be elected by the voters, and would put up a fight for removing the nominated element in the Corporation. He would also agitate for the introduction of the granting of franchise to persons paying a monthly rental of Rs. 5 instead of 10 as at present for securing powers by the Corporation to dismiss the Municipal Commissioner if necessary, for giving higher Municipal posts to Indians whenever they fall vacancy for the introduction of compulsory primary education in all wards of the city, to provide facilities for the physical training, side by side with mental training.

Dr. Maneck Bulsara, Dr. Sorab Phirozsha M. Mehta, Mr. Gustadji Bilimoria and Mr. S. H. Jhabwala then addressed the gathering.

After Mr. K.J.B. Wadia has thanked the President, on behalf of the Rathestar Mandal for having presided over the meeting, the gathering dispersed.

MR. VENKATRAM'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. R. Venkatram has issued the following manifesto to the voters of Fort Ward:

At the pressing request of some of my friends ,I have decided to stand as a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the "A" Ward. Some of you already know me and my journalistic and public work, but for the information of such of you with whom I have not yet had the privilege of coming into direct contact, I wish to say that I base my humble claim to their confidence and suffrage not on my past work alone for the civic welfare but by my determination to serve humanity not only in its narrower conception but also in its wider and fuller connotation.

I do not wish to say anything here of the small part I have played during the influenza epidemic which swept over this City in 1918, or in furthering the cause of the working classes, or in the larger field of the struggle for the social, economic and political freedom of Indians.

What I wish particularly to emphasise is that there is great need for the presence in the Corporation of independent and uncompromising men who put duty to the rate-payers above everything else.

Tinkering with our civic problems is not enough nor do catch phrases, however ably finessed, bring the much needed salvation to suffering humanity. Questions of public health, housing and education demand ceaseless endeavour for their solution and call for constant vigilance.

Medical relief—which has become the hobby-horse of some because of the momentary popularity it enjoys at the Government House—is good; but I consider that efforts to remove the causes which have rendered such relief necessary are even better. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

In the domain of education it is not merely the imparting of the three R's that constitutes "Primary Education," but the simultaneous development of a healthy body and a healthy mind is the *sine qua non* of elementary education. The whole question requires to be approached as a national problem, and not merely as one of turning out so many "hands" who might serve as good food for mechanical and industrial labour.

Adequate and proper housing is, and ought to be, one of the first duties of every enlightened Municipality. While the Corporation is spending lakhs and crores of rupees annually on the external beautification of the City, namely in constructing and maintaining fine roads for a few hundreds of motorists, etc., the question of housing has altogether been neglected, so much so that the middle and working classes have been condemned to drag a miserable existence in ugly, ill-ventilated, ill-conserved and congested areas contemptuously called the slums. If I am elected, I am determined to make the question of housing as well as that of a cheaper and more efficient tramway system the object of my earnest and immediate attention.

The question of a pure milk supply to the City is also one which calls for energetic action. Without encroaching on the religious susceptibilities of any particular community or class of individuals it is possible to tackle the question of the protection and conservation of our cattle wealth. A pure and cheap milk supply has become a vital economic necessity and until it is solved satisfactorily, the well-being of the ratepayers must continue to be in jeopardy.

In choosing the *Cart* as my symbol, I have been actuated by no sentiments of hostility towards the improvements in modern transport, but it is a protest against the colossal drain which our ever-increasing patronage of foreign luxuries has imposed on the resources of our country, reducing thereby our sustaining capacity.

In conclusion I beg to assure you that it shall always be my endeavour to serve my fellow-citizens disinterestedly regardless of the favours or frowns of the powers that be, both in and outside the Corporation.

HAPPY HOME FOR BLIND.

CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED.

The campaign for founding a Happy Home for the Blind was inaugurated on Sunday. A variety entertainment was organised in the grounds of the Vishwa Bharati Exhibition by the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. A number of boys from the school and dressed in khaki treated the audience with a variety of both vocal and instrumental music. The mastery obtained by the boys in playing the different instruments demonstrated the efficiency of the teaching they had received. The performance of a few gymnastic feats by the blind boys, was perhaps, the last thing one should have expected from them and it was certainly a revelation to many.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, the Principal of the School and Honorary Secretary of the scheme explained the aims and objects of the campaign they had started that day. He referred to the paucity of institutions for training blind. He feelingly appealed in the name of God and man to help a cause which was most laudable.

Speaking about the School in Bombay, he explained to the audience the difficulties under which they laboured.

THE "MALABARI."

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

The Managing Editor of the "Malabari" a weekly newspaper published at Calicut, begs to announce to the Muslim public at large that he started the paper in 1922, with the object of serving the Moplahs The "Malabari," during its short life had several ups and downs and its publication was temporarily suspended for sometime last year. At the request and co-operation of some gentlemen the publication of the journal has been resumed and the editor has been induced by certain well-wishers to solicit the patronage and co-operation of the journal and to increase the distribution of free copies to a thousand. He, therefore, solicits the patronage and co-operation of Indian Muslim public to patronise the "Malabari" with (a) donations, (b) subscriptions and advertisements and (c) contributions to the "Malabari" Sahaya Nidhi (Malabari temporary relief fund) which will be repayed after a year.

REFORMS IN PERSIA

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS

The "Pioneer" writes:—

In May of last year the Persian Mejliss passed a Bill giving the Government a monopoly for the import and sale of sugar and tea, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the construction of a railway system for the country. It has been estimated that the resulting revenue will amount to 4 1/2 million tomans. Further progress in the matter is now reported in a cable which states that a Bill has been introduced in the Mejliss "authorising the establishment of a railway across Persia as well as other lines." The development of these schemes will be watched with great interest in India, especially if they lead to a connection with the Indian railway system which at present has a terminus at Dazdap in Seistan.

VICEROY AT BARODA.

LAYING FOUNDATION STONE OF SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

BARODA, Jan. 23.

To-day is the last day of the Viceroy's visit to Baroda and the programme was the heaviest. In the morning the Viceroy went cheeta hunting to Sunderpura "bids."

In the afternoon the Viceroy drove up to the college grounds to lay the foundation stone of the Science Institute building. He was received by the Maharaja and the Resident and conducted to the special darbar shamiana pitched on the site for the purpose.

After the Dewan's speech His Highness requested the Viceroy to lay the foundation stone of the Science Institute.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Vireroy in the course of his speech said:—

In your project for this institution Your Highness has added one more stone to the great educational structure which Your Highness has built up in this state and though I have already dwelt last night in my speech at Your Highness' banquet on your achievements in the cause of education. I desire once more to express my admiration of the liberal conceptions Your Highness has formed of educational needs. To the realisation of those conceptions you have devoted your highest faculties, an absorbing personal attention and an untiring activity. You have rightly conceived that of the many disabilities and sufferings to which the masses are exposed, ignorance is the potent cause and knowledge is a certain cure and in proportion as knowledge can be spread among the people in such measure will the moral and intellectual well-being of the community improve and expand. Nor have you confined your energies to one portion of the field alone. While realising the importance of a sound general education for the people at large you have not neglected the claims of higher education in which the selected few may share. You have abundantly provided for the more solid items of intellectual acquirements but at the same time the arts and graces have not been forgotten. You have sought to encourage erudition to promote research and to develop the intelect but side by side in your academy of music, picture galleries and art classes. You have catered for the stimulation of the imagination and the formation of taste. The student in your state may turn at will from the pursuit of modern scientific attainments in your school of technology to the study of the lore of the ancients in your library and museums The facilities which Your Highness has instituted offer equal attraction to those who desire a general education or those who would devote themselves to special or eclectic courses. I cannot too highly praise the thought and capacity which Your Highness has devoted to the establishment of this varied and comprehensive scheme for fostering intellectual activities and I feel it a privilege to lay the foundation stone of an institution which will help to complete the great project you have in mind.

After pan supari, His Excellency and His Highness proceeded to the moti Bag grounds at the Laxmi Vilas Palace for the garden party given in Their Excellencies' honour.—A. P.

THE EAST-INDIA ASSOCATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, under the heading "The Raid—and after"—a statement is made that Messrs. Mathradas Vussanji Khimji, Dharamsey Jaitha, Rustamji of Indian Cotton and Mulji Laxmidas on behalf of the East India Association appear to have waited on Jetha Devji and prevailed upon them to withdraw their letter to the Board, assuring them in return that the Board would take no action against them for the alleged infringement.

This statement is quite untrue. No such representation was made by me to Messrs. Jetha Devji, and no such promise was made by me.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTAMJI FRAMJI.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find in your issue of the date in the report of Mr. W. T. Halai's speech made at a meeting of the Shri Mahajana Association a statement that I with others waited upon Mr. Jetha Devji to persuade him to withdraw his letter to the East India Cotton Association, etc. This statement is absolutely without foundation and wholly false. I never waited upon Mr. Jetha Devji nor I knew about his having withdrawn the letter. I only know to-day on reading the report referred to above.

I request you therefore to kindly publish this letter in your paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

MATHURADAS VISSANJI.

9, Wallace Street,

Bombay, Jan. 23.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the Report of a certain Meeting appearing in your issue of today and particularly to the portion therein under the heading "Jetha Devji Fined." It is not true as alleged in the said Report that I and several others on behalf of the East India Association waited on Jetha Devjee and prevailed upon them and gave an assurance as alleged in the said report. I never waited upon Jetha Devjee or prevailed upon them to withdraw their letter or gave any such assurance as alleged. I shall deem it a favour if you will please publish this contradiction in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

MOOLJEE LUKHMIDASS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

NEW MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Saturday Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding.

Mr. Sethna in moving the adoption of the report for 1925, referred to the important questions which have recently come up before the Chamber for consideration. He particularly referred to the Currency Commission.

The report was adopted:—

After the adoption of the report the following Managing Committee of the Chamber for 1926 was elected:—

President:—Mr. Lalji Naranji,

Vice-President:—Mr. B. F. Madon.

Members of the Committee:—Sir Purshoamdas Thakurdas, Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, Mr. Ratansy Dharamsi Morarji, Messrs. Mathuradas Vassunji Khimji, Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Ishwardas Lakshmidas, S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Manharlal Vrajdas Merchant, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Madhowji Damodar Thakersey, Kapilram H. Vakil, Morarji Mulraj Khatau, Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Laljee, S. B. Billimoria, Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri, H. P. Mody, Walchand Hirachand and Gordhandas Gocouldas Morarji.

A DAY OF RY. FATALITIES.

Saturday last seems to have been an ill-fated day for men engaged on shunting operations. No less than three fatalities occurred on the day—one at Colaba, another in Bori Bunder Yard, while the third was in the docks. At inquests held over their bodies on Sunday, verdicts of accidental deaths were returned.

PORTER KILLED AT COLABA YARD.

Rampal Saheldin (32), a porter on the Colaba station, was engaged in shunting operations on Saturday morning. An engine with an empty gas truck and a tender had to be shunted towards the Gas-house siding in Colaba Yard. Rampal got in between the truck and the tender and uncoupled the hook which accidently dropped on his foot. He fell down and the tender passed over him.

Rampal was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries the same day.

To the Coroner, the engine-driver told that there was no other way of uncoupling. "The porter who uncouples trucks can generally get out of the way, because the engine has no speed, but keeps on crawling during shunting operations."

SHUNTING MUKADAM'S FATAL JUMP.

Rama Deoji (50), a shunting mukadam of the G. I. P. Railway, met with an accidental death on Saturday while engaged in shunting operations in Victoria Terminus Yard. At 2 a.m. on Saturday Rama boarded the engine of a train standing on No. 7 platform. As the train was being backed, he got down at C Cabin to inform the cabin-man to give proper points for the train to go on to the right lines. The engine-driver took the train as far as Carnac Bridge cabin, but as there was no sign of the mukadam's return, he went back to the yard to find that the deceased had been injured. The mukadam who had got down on the up line seems apparently to have been crushed by an up train.

He was found lying on the up lines with both his legs cut off.

LABOURER JAMMED.

At 12.30 p.m. on Saturday shunting operations were in progress at Victoria Docks. Menashi Sadik was supervising the operations. A train of 23 coaches had to be formed. Nine coaches had been coupled together with an engine on one line while another set of 14 coaches was ready at a distance.

As the engine and the nine coaches were being shunted, after taking due precaution, to the set of 14 coaches, all of a sudden a number of Pathan labourers ran across the track between the two sets of coaches. One of them, Keshtakhan Sherkhan, was jammed in between the two sets of coaches.

He died on the spot.

BIJAPUR NOTES

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, Jan. 18.

The Collector is touring in the District to fix the valuation of the crops for the purpose of land revenue collections. The "rayats" complain that he does not take into consideration the fact that the crops owing to bad weather have failed.

An informal meeting of the leading Brahmins in the District called by Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Rao was held on 17th instant and a District Brahmin Sangh was established to promote material and moral well-being of the community.

Sjt. Shrinivas Rao Kaujalgi opposed the main resolution and brought an amendment to the effect that Brahmin youths should be trained to serve humanity because Brahmins had the right to serve humanity. Economic development of the community should not be one of the objects of the Sangh. This amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority.

CONGRESS WORK

The Council of the K. P. C. C. will meet here on 30th instant to settle the programme of work regarding unification of Karnatak and Karnatak University and to devise means to put into practice the resolutions of the Cawnpora Congress. It is decided to hold the fourth Karnatak Provincial Conference at Bellary in May.

Bagalkot has become a place of pilgrimage during this week. Swamin of Uttaradhi Math is going to perform the Maha Samaradhana. Thousands of people from all parts of the Province are going there to have Darsan of Shree Ram and Swamin.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 30.

The s.s. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Winter Meeting, 11th Day.
University Senate Meeting, 3 p.m.
Special Convocation Bombay University, University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received calendars for 1926 from Messrs. Ahmed Latiff & Co., Lohar Chawl, Bombay and Messrs. K. B. Joshi and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of selected items contributed by Miss Austin, Mr. G. Smithwright and Mr. Cecil Mendoza will be broadcast (to-day) Monday) from 6-45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Call-sign is 2 FV and Wave length 387 metres.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a Magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. P. G. Kotkar, on "Small-pox" to-day (Monday) in Bori's Chawl at DeLisle Road, Bombay, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

GEOLOGICAL, MINING & METALLURGICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The next Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Indian Mining Federation, 233, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday (the 27th instant), at 5-30 p.m.

HOUSING PROBLEM & CORPORATORS."

A public meeting of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute" will be held in the Good Life League Hall, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. Muncherji Joshi L.C.E., when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny, will deliver a brief lecture on "Tenants' Housing Problem and Municipal Corporators."

ANOTHER CASE OF FATAL BURNS

Teriza Gabriel (25), a Christian maid-servant, died in the J. J. Hospital on Saturday, as a result of severe burns.

Anthony Joseph Caston, in whose house she was serving, said that on Saturday at about 5 a.m. he heard cries of distress. He ran to the kitchen and saw the servant's *sari* in flames. He threw bucketfuls of water on her and put out the flames.

At an inquest held over her body on Sunday a verdict of death due to shock following severe burns was recorded.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday, states that a vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the acceptance by the Governor-General of the resignation of his office by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Bombay Central Division (non-Muhammadan Rural) Constituency is called upon to elect in accordance with the said Rules a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 27th proximo.

The Local Government has fixed the dates and hours as stated below:—

Saturday, 30th instant for Receipt of nomination papers.

Monday, 1st proximo for Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Monday, 22nd proximo (8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.) for voting.

Saturday, 27th proximo 12 noon at the office of the Commissioner, Central Division for the counting of votes.

EXAMINATION OF ELECTRICAL WIREMEN.

The Director of Information, writes:—

"It has been noticed that candidates who have sent in their applications for the above examination both before and after the 30th September, 1925, but were not admitted to the examination for some reason or other, are sending letter after letter and in some cases telegrams for decision on their applications.

Candidates are, therefore, informed that no reply will be given to any of the enquiries until the end of March next, as a great amount of work in connection with the past three examinations has yet to be completed."

M. C. C. VS. TRINIDAD.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Trinidad.—The match between the M. C. C. and Trinidad ended in a draw. M. C. C. 272.

Trinidad 259.

M. C. C. 198 (for 6.)—Reuter.

The Governor of Bengal was present and the Countess of Lytton gave away prizes at the third annual meeting of the Bengal Olympic Associations Athletic meeting held at Calcutta on Saturday.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1926.

THE OLD TRICK.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in his cable published in "The Chronicle" says that delay in the introduction of the anti-Asiatic Bill is foreshadowed by the Governor-General in opening the Union Parliament. Whether the introduction of the Bill is delayed or not, the Government and the people of India must not slacken their efforts to secure its withdrawal. The description of the Bill given in the speech of the Governor-General breathes the spirit of racial arrogance that characterises the legislation. The Bill, the Governor-General tells us, is "for the purpose of securing healthier relations between the various elements of the population and safeguarding the economic development of the country," the "healthier relations" being secured by the moral degredation and the material ruin of the Indian community! Could sickening hypocrisy go further? Apart from the inherent inhumanity and unrighteousness of the legislation, its most obnoxious feature is that it is a gross breach of the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement. Realising that the legislation is indefensible on this ground, the Whites in South Africa are seeking, through the Press and the speeches of responsible Ministers, to show that it does not involve a violation of that Agreement. The reference which the Vice roy made to this aspect of the South African question in his speech before the Assembly was not a very happy one. Lord Reading contented himself with saying that the anti-Asiatic Bill was "felt to be a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement," whereas, speaking as he did as the head of the Government of India who are supposed to realise all the implications of the legislation and the terms of the famous document, he should have unhesitatingly denounced it as an unmitigated violation of a solemn undertaking. The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement was the triumphant culmination of the Passive Resistance struggle carried on for eight years under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and it was intended to close once for all the door against legislation based upon racial or colour distinctions. As Mahatma Gandhi points out, it is not to be supposed that after eight years of solid suffering Indian settlers were satisfied with an arrangement that might lead not to further amelioration of their status but to their further degradation, ultimately resulting in extinction. The South African Ministers however, are, accustomed to repudiate undertakings whenever it has suited their purpose and they are now repeating what Gandhiji has aptly described as an old trick. The Indian National Congress, speaking on behalf of India and confident of the justice of the Indian cause, has made an offer to the South African Government to go to arbitration on the point. For that Government to reject the offer and to contend, against the testimony of good Christians like the Bishop of Pretoria, that the present Bill does not violate the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement will be to convict themselves of a crime against international morality.

THE TRAGEDY OF BARODA

There is no patriotic Indian, who remembers the early splendid achievements of His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwad and the example that he set to the British Government as well as the rulers of other Indian States, but will read with pain the speeches made by him and the Viceroy during the latter's visit to Baroda. Speaking of Lord Reading, whom His Highness described as "one of the greatest political figures of our time," the Maharajah said: "In seeking to dispel the clouds of suspicion and rancour that existed when he undertook his duties, His Excellency displayed consummate courage, patience and wisdom. The more peaceful atmosphere and the stabler financial situation that prevail to-day point to his success." There was a time, not very long ago, when His Highness the Maharajah of Gaekwad understood and sympathised with the national aspirations of his countrymen and gave proof of his understanding and sympathy by action as well as speech. Now that other influences seem to have prevailed over him he would have, in the interest of his own reputation, done well to have altogether refrained from any reference to the work of Lord Reading as Viceroy rather than indulging in fulsome eulogy which is false history and a gross wrong to the country. Elsewhere in his speech His Highness pleaded that "in the new dispensation, the claims of the Indian States should not be forgotten" and added: "In the new era the Indian States now claim a place in the sun, and, believing in the justice of the English people, they hope that their ancient rights and dignities will be fully revived." His Highness evidently refers to the time when the people of India will be masters in their own house and it is a sad irony that one who has played no mean part in the building of new India should depend entirely "on the justice of the English people" for a place in the sun for the Indian States. Need we remind so shrewd and experienced a statesman as His Highness that no one is more anxious than the people of British India to see that all legitimate rights and interests of Indian States should be scrupulously respected now and in the future? But it is as well to make it clear on behalf of the people of India that these rights and interests include those of the subjects of Indian States who can no longer remain deprived of representative institutions guaranteeing to them control over the management of their affairs. No Indian ruler was more keenly alive to the vital need than the Maharajah Gaekwad. It is a tragic disillusionment for the people of British India as well as of Baroda, once the exemplar to the whole country, that its ruler should ask them to reform themselves before demanding political rights. It is a greater tragedy that an Indian ruler, who gave such promise in the early days of his reign, should have lived to earn the encomiums of the most reactionary Viceroy that India has had in recent times.

THE BAWLA CASE.

Is it the intention of the Government of India to treat the Bawla murder case as a closed chapter? Two young men have been executed, while a third, who was sentenced to the gallows, is now said to be in the throes of insanity. These were the pawns of more distinguished persons. No one who has followed the tangle of the conspiracy will admit that justice has been vindicated through the sufferings of subsidiary agents in the crime. All the resources of legal procedure have been used to blot out the full track of the outrage, but from the evidence of the law-courts it is clear that the agents of the crime were isolated from the principals. In the summing-up of the case in the Bombay High Court the Judge traced the origin of the conspiracy to a certain stage and then left the investigation for lack of formal evidence. We have reason to think that immense influence has been brought to bear upon the course of extra-judicial decisions; for, justice could not be obtained through the punishment, in a British court, of the wretched men, all young, who functioned as pawns in the tragedy. What has happened to the petition submitted by Mumtaz Begum to the Viceroy? Has it been suppressed for reasons of State? The influences that have been exploited in the aftermath of the case have, the public fear, reached the dimensions of a scandal. Replying to a question in the Assembly, the Home Member said: "I am not at present prepared to make any statement in the case." The Government presumably imagine that to be a diplomatic pronouncement, but the public will not be content with colourless excuses, and if the Government have nothing to say other people will have soon to undertake the task for them. The matter has lingered too long. Lord Reading owes almost a personal responsibility to the public in regard to the final expiation of the offence. Prestige cannot be allowed to betray the cause of justice. The Bawla case cannot be treated as a closed chapter. It is for the Viceroy to deal with the scandal without any respect for persons, and we trust it will not be necessary to force his hands.

Notes of the Day.

Where does he come in?

Aerial travel in India will soon be a luxury of the rich, although it may take some time to make it a cheap business proposition. A scheme was proposed the other day to attract the attention of Bombay businessmen for establishing a Bombay-Poona air service, operated by men from the Royal Air Force, who have completed their compulsory period of service and would like civil employment. The Government of India are interested in offering more facilities for the study of upper air conditions and at a cost of 10 lakhs, the headquarters of the Meteorological Department is to be removed from Simla to Poona as a more favourable centre. There will be established fifteen additional air stations for the study of atmospheric conditions, and the problem of safety in air travel will be closely investigated. But are there going to be no schools opened by the State for Indian pilots? Where does the Indian come in, in all these new schemes?

Wanted Information.

We ask for information. Speaking the other day at a meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association in Calcutta Mr. T. C. Goswami, M. L. A., said:—

"Fabulous sums are paid to the American newspapers by the British Government and vested interests. They are used for propaganda purposes. The battle of British Government against the popular demands in India is being fought in the sphere of American journalism. Newspapers and magazines in America receive articles written in certain corners of Simla and Delhi Secretariat, accompanied by remittances. Journals are subsidised in India as well."

That vast sums are spent by the Government in financing propaganda in America and elsewhere is an open secret. Mr. Goswami has not minced matters and the charges he has made against the Government of India of utilising Indian money for defeating India's cause are so grave that they call for an immediate and unequivocal reply.

Entirely for their own good.

It is well-known by now that the British Empire is run solely in the interests of its subject races. The latest reports from Kenya indicate that the noble tradition is continued there. There were so many Native prisoners that the gaols could not hold any more, and, about four years ago, a Commission was appointed to suggest a remedy. Some of the White witnesses before the Commission talked of "collective punishments", and "public executions", but humanity prevailed and "detention camps" were proposed for the Native prisoners. A recent circular addressed to all heads of departments throughout the Colony mentions that in centres like Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, it will be possible for natives in the detention camps to be utilised as labourers by the Uganda Railway and the Public Works Department. We suppose when there is more forced labour wanted, there will be more Native prisoners found in the detention camps. And yet some people imagine that slavery has been abolished in the British Empire.

The right way to proceed.

Greater attention to the methods of local self-government was urged at the First Conference of the All-India Local Bodies' Association. On urban platforms there is a good deal said about rural reconstruction, but the subject, when investigated at close quarters appears too drab to fire the enthusiasm of those of our workers for Swarajya who live in the cities. Mr. Sasmal, the President of the Conference, who is intimately acquainted with various aspects of local self-government very rightly pointed out that "the mere working of Local Boards does not give Swarajya, but they deserve no negligence; because on their basis future Swarajya is to be built up." There are signs that the idea of capturing, in the nationalist interests, Local Boards and Municipalities, which were happy and profitable fields of energy for the *Jo-Hukumis*, is taking stronger root, but we would advise the new Local Bodies' Association to stimulate continuity of interest in its work by a regular issue of propagandist literature. Far too many of our public movements show a sudden spurt of energy, and then wither away.

A Satisfactory Position.

We are glad to be informed by the Chief Officer to the District Local Board, Belgaum, that it has at its command more abundant finances in its fight against illiteracy than we thought of. We had credited the Board with a reserve of Rs. 83,000, but its position is much more satisfactory. At the end of the financial year 1924-25, it had an un-budgetted balance of Rs. 94,000, in the Educational Local Fund. Out of the extra one anna Local Fund Cess levied since 1923-24, a separate reserve has been built up, now amounting to two lakhs sixty-two thousand. This will be increased by a lakh more before the end of the current financial year. We congratulate the Board on having an aggregate reserve of nearly four lakhs and a half. With careful management of such satisfactory financial provision, the Board ought soon to be in the enviable position of being the first local body in the Presidency to reduce illiteracy within its areas on a large and rapid scale.

BARODA AND ITS PROBLEMS

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AT BARODA.)

Dr. Sumant Mehta, the well-known social worker of Gujarat, in an interesting article in the Jubilee number of the "Nav Gujarat" of Baroda gives his own reminiscences of Maharaja Gaekwad. As one who served the Ruler of Baroda for a number of years as a companion Dr. Sumant's observations deserve weighty consideration. Dr. Sumant says that once the Maharaja and he were travelling in the Province of Karnatak. It was dusk and they missed their way and penetrated into the country about thirty miles away from the road. While they were searching for some one who would show them the right direction, they saw an obliging person approaching them. Dr. Sumant asked him in Hindi the direction in which the main road lay. As the stranger did not understand the language he shook his head and stood still. Dr. Sumant, continuing says: "I repeated the question in English and the Maharaja made use of the Marathi. Despairing of getting a reply I turned towards the Maharajah and suggested to his Highness in Gujarati that they should seek help elsewhere. The stranger who was from Kathiawar at once understood and shouted with joy: "Oh, then why did you not ask me in Gujarati?" Moralising upon the incident Dr. Sumant voices a feeling which is universally shared in Gujarat that the Maharaja has been indulging in an engrossing hobby of recruiting officers from the European countries on incredibly large salaries, allowing fine indigenous talent almost to starve unappreciated and uncared for. In early days the Maharaja's hobby was confined to the four corners of this country. But in recent years as he has begun to lose faith in his own people, as indicated by the politically stagnant position to which the Baroda State has been held fast. His Highness has shown greater "liberality of outlook" in costly foreign recruitment for State services.

Provincial Jealousies

There is another grievance to which the urgent attention of the public deserves to be invited. For some time past the relations between the Deccani and the Gujarati population of the city of Baroda and in some cases of other towns have not been as cordial as they ought to be. The Municipal elections in the Gaekwar's capital are, unfortunately, fought on this undesirable provincial principle. This spirit of Deccani v. Gujarati, it mus be confessed, has percolated even to remote villages. That the spirit pervades the people of the State was admitted to me both by high Gujarati and Deccani officials. The bitter complaint of the Gujarati population is that most of the prized offices in the State fall to the lot of the fortunate among the Deccanis. This complaint is not without foundation. Even a casual reference to the State civil list will show that most of the posts carrying a salary above Rs. 100 per month are held by the Deccani gentlemen who are quite strangers to the local customs, habits and condition of people. While the State is predominantly populated by the Gujarati-speaking people it is but fair that most of the offices should go to competent Gujarati officers. No-one would grudge some posts going to the Deccanis or even men of other provinces particularly if they are naturalised in Gujarat. But the tendency which finds full play in the conclave of State officialdom is that since the Ruler hails from the Deccan the prize posts must remain the close preserves of the Deccanis! This is a tendency which, it is pleasant to observe, the thoughtful and intelligent among the educated Deccanis are fighting hard to eradicate. I should not fail to draw the attention of the public to the reply given to me by some Deccani officers with whom I discussed this question. They defended the tendency saying that it was but inherent in the system; and instanced that since Sir Manubhai was the head of the State administration the Nagars, who are no doubt noted in Gujarat for their intelligence and statecraft, have found their way in the State services in larger numbers during the last few years.

I sincerely believe that the Maharaja is far above these petty considerations. Though at times he is not happy in his selection of individuals for State honours, His Highness has the reputation of a penetrating insight into the qualities of officers around him. The fact of Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji, Research Scholar of the Lucknow university, having been honoured by the Maharaja for the second time has no doubt come in for severe handling at the hands of critics. No one objects to the Maharaja's conferring one of the highest state honours on Dr. Mukerji. But ignoring better claimants nearer his State boundaries or within the State itself is certainly a matter for just criticism. In the province or in the State itself there have been scholars of all-India repute to whose credit stands research work of great value. Scholars like Principal N. M. Shah, Prof. K. T. Shah, Prof. R. D. Ranade, or historian Mr. Sardesai of Baroda are men whom the State should delight to honour. But as illustrated in the beginning of this article the State has all along followed the policy of discounting the indigenous (in a strictly limited sense) talent.

Slow Industrial Development

A visitor to the city of Baroda who moves only on the outskirts of the city is likely to carry an impression that Baroda is a charming city, a city of palaces, as it has been often described by foreign visitors. With its stately buildings at the entrance of the city, broad roads, its thickly shaded avenue of trees and with its extensive gardens it is not astonishing if a casual visitor carries the impression that Baroda is a beautiful and queenly city. The same visitor if he cares to pass through some of the lanes and bye-lanes of the capital of the Gaekwar will be struck by the wretched and dilapidated condition of roads and houses in the bosom of the city. Baroda has slums like every other city. The absence of any thriving industry or commerce keeps the major part of its population just on the margin of subsistence. There is no industry worth the name of which Baroda can be proud. It is surprising that the State should lack the commonplace enterprise in developing the textile industry which has made Ahmedabad, a city hardly 50 miles north of Baroda, one of the two centres of large cotton manufacture. It is evident that the State has not considered it worth its while to make especial efforts in that direction though cotton can be had in plenty from surrounding districts which are mainly cotton producing tracts.

WOES OF CANVASSING.

All of us are being canvassed, some of us are out canvassing too. This week we are going to have the last and most pathetic stage of canvassing, and candidates scared by the prospects of sudden rivalry, have just time to cast an entreating glance at the individual voter.

Once in three years, the voter finds himself on a pedestal. Complacent gentlemen who used to traduce particular newspapers, are hanging round their premises for notice. Candidates go about with an ingratiating smile worthy of the most successful insurance agents. The smile of cordiality is in the case of some, maintained as if by mechanical tension, and on February 2nd when failures are reported, one expects a ghastly, frowning set-back.

I am sorry for the raw runners who started with circulars through the Post Office. The novice soon finds out his mistake. Bags of letters return through the Dead-Letter Office, since it is impossible for the tired post-man to trace out individuals through the complex numbers given in the electoral list. The best way is to select a bloc of likely supporters and do personal canvassing. Wards contain from 12,000 to 24,000 voters, and the battle cannot be won with stationery and stamps. If after the elections, the canvassers hold a conference and some one proposes universal suffrage, he should be lynched outright. The prospect of everybody being a voter is sublime, but to the canvasser it means night-mare. The average voter's attitude on being approached is interesting. He smiles and says "All-right," but it is a short way of cloaking the sentiment: "You are the umpteenth caller and we know the best way of getting rid of the nuisance, is to nod and pass on." Several voters take a more sympathetic view. They say: "Why bother us now, we shall all be there at the right time." The canvasser thereupon leaves with a genial sense of success through his personality.

The most difficult voter is the one that sneers at the whole business and says that he finds no use for the vote; he won't budge out of his house on election day and suggests that you are a meddlesome pestilence. I have just returned after an experience of this formidable type. He was lying on the flat of his back and condemning the whole thing as a stupid farce unworthy of his intelligence. A companion in the room remarked in sulphurous vernacular that the best thing would be to bang the door. Wild horses will not drag him to the polling booth; not even his landlord, a candidate who I hear has remitted a month's rent, is likely to rope him in.

J.

TRIFLES.

In the revels of Cawnpore, there was an All-India Barbers' Conference; more power to them. We had signs of the awakening of barbers last year when they downed razors and made men the butt of much bristling ridicule, but soon the ladies too felt it was intolerable. There is still more evidence of the awakening of barbers. I discovered it recently.

* * *

I was at a saloon, loudly decorated—the saloon, not I. They were all busy bidding farewell to a sturdy Samson of an artist who was proceeding to Cawnpore. In the din of much crooning melody, I sat for my tonsorial rites. The barbers were lustily independent in their way and I went away musing thus:—

It is hard to part with friends
While our hearts are full of hope
But it is harder still to find a towell
When our eyes are full of soap.

* * *

Talking of barbers, I have one protest to make. I get uneasy at the sight of that little boy who dusts you with a dilapidated brush. I do not want it. I hate it and the boy. If you stave him off, he stands fidgetting with the door-handle, aggressively smiling. Boys who fetch a taxi do some semblance of work to earn two annas, but these diminutive imps in the barber's shop do nothing but smirk about, officiously monkeying with the door. I would propose a resolution abolishing them. . . . . Proposition carried with cries of "All, All".

* * *

Little Tommy: "Father, may I have that big reference book a little while?"

Proud Father: "Of course you can, my boy; your thoughts are turning to higher things, I see."

Little Tommy: "Yes, father."

Tommy's Mother (to herself two hours later): Humph! More of that jam gone. I can't understand how that boy can reach it."

THE SOVIET ULTIMATUM

THREE DAYS GIVEN TO CHINA.

DEMAND FOR IVANOFF'S RELEASE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Peking.—M. Chicherin has telegraphed to M. Karakhan demanding that M. Ivanoff should be released, the Chinese Eastern Railway Treaty should be fulfilled and order fully restored on the railway within three days. If the Chinese Government is unable to secure settlement of these questions by peaceful methods within the stipulated time the Soviet asks to be allowed to take steps to secure fulfilment of the treaty and protect mutual Russo-Chinese interests in the railway. M. Karakhan has presented this message to the Chinese Chief Executive and Foreign Minister and has also telegraphed it to Chang-Tso-Lin.—

FOR THE LAST TIME!

Moscow.—The Tass Agency reports that the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway is still closed. The Chinese authorities have arrested all members of the Russian Trade Unions at Harbin and Chinese detachments have occupied the workers' clubs and tradt union premises. The whole city is like a military camp.

M. Karakhan, the Soviet envoy, in a note to Chang-Tso-Lin asks him for the last time to take immediate steps to release M. Ivanoff and other railway officials, to suitable to receive his saintly uncle's relieways and to arrange for payment of the sums due for military transport.—Reuter.

GRAVE INSULT TO SOVIET.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF RY. OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Reuter's Peking correspondent confirms the arrest of Count Ivanoff which the Soviet Embassy asserts creates a very serious situation, and constitutes a grave insult. The Soviet envoy Karakhan has demanded the immediate release of Count Ivanoff reserving the right to demand satisfaction for the "unheard of violation of the agreement of 1924."—Reuter.

TROOPS CONCENTRATED ON FRONTIERS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Peking.—The Foreign Ministry has telegraphed to Chang Tso Lin ordering the release of M. Ivanoff.

Although the present administration at Peking is well-disposed towards the Soviet it will be unable to force Chang-Tso-Lin to obey its orders. The Chinese, however, do not believe that the Soviet will despatch troops to Manchuria for fear of the Japanese intervention although 7,000 Soviet troops are now reported to be concentrated on the Chinese frontier.—Reuter.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN ACTIVITIES.

BAN IN CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Peking.—A Foreign Office communique states that as the result of French Minister's request it will prohibit the spread of anti-Christian activities. It has sent a circular telegram ordering investigation and prevention of such activities.

Replies have now been received from most of the provinces saying that generally the people have become fully reconciled to Christian religion against which there have been no hostile demonstrations and resident foreigners will be fully protected in accordance with the treaty stipulations.—Reuter.

"SALUTARY LESSON" TO HOARDERS.

ALL GREEKS BECOME CREDITORS OF GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Athens.—The Greeks woke up this morning to learn that, unwittingly they have all become creditors of Government by virtue of a decree issued last night ordering a forced loan to be carried out by reducing by twenty-five per cent in nominal value of the bank notes in circulation, except the notes of twenty-five drachmas and under and the money will be deposited in the banks.

The bank notes will be cut and the detached portions will eventually be exchanged for a scrip of loan of 12,500 million drachmas at six per cent. There will also be annual drawings with prizes of ten million drachmas. Government hopes thus to teach a salutary lesson on those who hoarded money thus helping the cause in present shortage of paper currency.—Reuter's Special.

A REMARKABLE RESEARCH.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

After 800 years it has been definitely ascertained that the human skeletons found in the Kirkwall Cathedral in Orkney are the remains of Saints Magnus and his nephew Rognvald, who founded the Church in fulfilment of his vow to erect a minster suitable to receive his saintly uncle's relii.

It is noteworthy that at the back of the skull which is believed to be Magnus' there is a long hole compatible with the historical fact that Magnus was murdered by a blow on the head with a sharp instrument.—Reuter's Special.

SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE

AGREEMENT AMONG NON-OFFICIAL M. L. A'S.

IDEA OF RETALIATION DROPPED.

DELHI, Jan. 24.

Agreement has been reached among the non-official members of the Legislative Assemeffiy including the Europeans as regards the proposition to be moved in the Assembly on the 28th instant relating to South African Indians. The idea of retaliation has been dropped after hearing Dr. Abdur Rahman and Sir Darcy Lindsay.

The motion will urge a Round Table Conference and failing this and in the event of the Class Areas Bill being passed His Majesty the King is to be requested to veto the Bill.—A. P.

WAR AGAINST S. AFRICA.

It is understood Mr. M. K. Acharya's resolution for a declaration of war on South Africa in case the British Government cannot interfere in regard to the Anti-Asiatic Bill has been disallowed by the Governor-General as its discussion would not be in the public interest.

ASIATIC BILL.

DELAY IN COMING UP FOR SECOND READING.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed regarding the speech from the throne, said it foreshadowed some delay before the Asiatic Bill came up for the second reading.—Reuter.

SIND HYDERABAD'S PROTEST.

HYDERABAD (SIND), Jan. 23.

Under the joint auspices of the Congress Committee and the National Home Rule League, a largely attended public meeting was held here last evening to protest against the anti-Asiatic legislation contemplated by the Union Government. Among speakers there were two Sindh merchants who have their firms in South Africa and who related from personal experience how there had been breach after breach of pledges and agreements, and how a very organised and determined effort was being made to drive the Indians out of South Africa.—A. P.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

TO BE HANDED OVER TO NEW GOVT

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A message from Damascus says that British Government is contemplating the handing over of the Hedjaz railway to the new Hedjaz Government.—Reuter.

FAREWELL DINNER TO BARON IRWIN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The farewell dinner for Baron Irwin has been arranged for 11th March. It is organised by the East Indian section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Prominent personalities in the Civil, Military and commercial life of India have intimated their desire to attend.—Reuter.

NEW PARTY IN THE MAKING.

SECEDERS IN SECRET CONCLAVE

YEOTMAL, Jan. 23.

It is understood that as a result of the deliberations that were held here on the night of 18th instant when Messrs. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney, Mr. Kane, Mr. Bamangaokar, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh were present, a draft manifesto has been prepared laying down tentatively the general principles and policy of the new Party to be formed. It is expected that a formal meeting of the Seceders will be held early in February finally to settle the manifesto of the new Party. The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that Mr. R. M. Deshmukh is going to stand for the Assembly bye-election and that Mr. Aney has decided not to seek re-election.—A. P.

SITUATION ON NILGIRI RY

The Assistant Traffic Superintendent, S. I. Railway, wires from Coonoor under date 23rd January:—Owing to further slips on the Nilgiri railway, through running will not be possible for another two weeks. Trains will be transhipped according to arrangements made for the recent slip.—A. P.

DROWNED IN A WELL

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 23.

A sad case of drowning occurred this morning at Mattiguda near Lallaguda. A young Anglo-Indian named Harold Marquis aged about 23, residing in Mattiguda, went for a swim with two small boys to a well in the village about 100 yards from the road. The two boys went to a dhobie tank near-by, while Marquis who could not swim was bathing in the well. Accidentally he slipped into deep water and was drowned. The boys hearing his shout ran to him, but before they arrived he had gone deep into the water.—A. P.

London.—In an International Rugby match at Belfast Ireland beat France by 11 to nil, on Saturday.—Reuter.

Rapallo, Jan. 24.—For the first time since his illness, Mr. Chamberlain was able to walk on the sea front. It is expected he will leave for England very shortly.—Reuter.

I M S AND INDIANS

CIVIL POSTS RESERVED FOR EUROPEANS.

RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT PLANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Government's plans with regard to the civil posts reserved for the Indian Medical Services are exposed by a publication by the "Hindustan Times" from Calcutta purporting to give the Government communication on the subject which shows that all the 200 appointments for the I. M. S. officers on the civil side are to be reserved for Europeans on some pretext or the other.

According to the paper the Government of India has circularised all provincial Governments on the subject laying down three objectives:—(a) That the civil medical administration should provide employment in peace time for a portion of the medical war reserve. (b) That every reasonable endeavour should be made to find European doctors for attendance on the European personnel of the All-India services and their families and (c) that the British medical officers of the war reserve should be utilised to meet requirements under (b) any deficiency that may be found to exist being made good by direct recruitment of Europeans to provincial medical services. The Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State as regards (b) and (c) that all British medical officers required for the attendance on civil services should belong to the Indian Medical Service. They have also suggested that the civil medical administration should employ a sufficient number of military medical officers to be able to surrender 200 on general mobilisation, 160 on first call and 40 not later than 8 weeks from that date. With the present distribution of medical officers in effective Military employment these 200 officers would be required to be all Europeans. Gradually however they suggest if the proportion of European officers in effective military employ can be increased it would be possible for 200 officers required for the war reserve to consist of about 162 Europeans and 38 Indian officers. The Government of India calculate that employment should be found on the civil side for 292 Indian service officers of whom about 200 would form the war reserve and after general mobilisation 44 would be required for attendance on European civil servants and their families, 13 would be required for the foreign and political department 8 would be employed in jails. 14 would be required for special posts for research and technical work under the Government of India and 13 more would be required as reserve to take the place of officers on leave.

RESULTS OF PROPOSALS.

The result of the Government of India's proposals will be that out of the total number of 292 Indian medical service officers to be employed on the civil side almost all will be Europeans in order to provide for the needs of war reserve establishment and the civil administration of the Government of India and for attendance on teh European personnel of the All-India services and their families. In view of the latter consideration it is believed opportunities of civil employ in provnces for Indian members of the I. M. S. will be limited unless the local Governments are willing to offer them additional appointments. The Government of India have not recommended the reservation of administrative appointments other than that of the Inspector-General of Prisons for officers of the I. M. S. But these officers will be eligible equally with the members of the provincial services for the higher appointments not specifically reserved for them. It is also provided that if an I. M. S. Officer who belongs to the war reserve is appointed Surgeon-General or Inspector-General of civil hospitals he will not be liable for recall on mobilisation and the local Government will be asked to employ another I. M. S. Officer in the war reserve in his place. The Government have made it clear that these proposals are not intended to affect the existing and accruing rights of the members of the I. M. S. already in the civil employ.

C. P. COUNCIL BYE-ELECTIONS

NAGPUR, Jan. 23.

For the vacancies caused by the resignations of Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Kanitkar and B. G. Khaparde in the C. P. Council, nominations of candidates will take place on the 1st of February next. Scrutiny of nominations will take place on the 2nd, and the poll will take place on the 16th proximo.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Nagpur, Jan. 23.—Mr. Abhyankar left for Delhi this afternoon and Sir H. S. Gour will leave to-morrow.—A. P.

Mr. Herbert Baker, Miss Lloyd and Miss Day arrived at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Rajah of Kollengode at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the prize distribution of the Elphinstone College Athletic Sports on the Oval on Saturday.

Considerable anxiety has been caused here in the Sindh merchant community of Hyderabad (Sind) by the recent reports of flood and hurricane in Las Palmas in Spain involving heavy loss of life and property. There are a number of Sindhi firms in Las Palmas, wherein more than 50 Sindhis are employed.—A. P.

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTION

A WARNING TO KARNATAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. R. P. Paranjpye is at present touring in Karnatak in connection with the University election. I thought that after all he had done for Karnatak, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye would have at least the decency not to go to Karnatak to solicit its votes for him. It appears, however, that he is made of somewhat sterner stuff.

Speaking at Belgaum the other day Dr. Paranjpye expressed sympathy for the educational needs of Karnatak and promised to do his utmost to meet these needs. Lest the unwary be caught by the sweet words and promises of Dr. Paranjpye, allow me to refresh the memory of Karnatak and draw the attention of graduate voters therein to the doings of the worthy Doctor. Speaking on the establishment of the First College in Karnatak, Dr. Paranjpye, Minister for Education said: "This College is situated at Dharwar which it is the intention of Government to make into a great educational centre. It has already an Arts College. There is going to be a Forest College in the near future and in a short time there will be a medical school which it is hoped to raise into a medical college."

It cannot be said that Dr. Paranjpye spoke without any sense of responsibility. It was entirely in his hands to fulfil the promises he held out in open Council to the people of Karnatak. How did he fulfil them? He abolished the Forest College after spending lakhs on the project and turned down the proposal of the medical school. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said in the Bombay Legislative Council that the proposal of the Forest College was carried out in close correspondence with the Government of India in consequence of their refusal to admit Bombay students to Debra Dun. He further said that places like Madras which had Forests yielding less revenue than Bombay already possessed a Forest College. Can it be maintained that Dr. Paranjpye with all the backing of the Bombay Government could not have retained the Forest College? But Dr. Paranjpye's axe first fell on Karnatak. Similarly the Medical School of which Dr. Paranjpye spoke so pompously in the Council was still-born. It did not even see the light of the day. We cannot but hold Dr. Paranjpye responsible for the criminal neglect of Karnatak.

Maharashtra, Gujerat and Sind have all their Medical Schools and it is Karnatak only that does not possess any Medical School. We have to thank Dr. Paranjpye for it. He could have established the Medical School if he wanted to do it. When he was a full-fledged minister with power and position, he could not give Karnatak a Medical School. Now he promises to do his utmost for the establishment of a Medical School. What is his promise worth for?

I have not done with Dr. Paranjpye. The catalogue of his services to Karnatak is not yet complete. In the Council Dr. Paranjpye said that what was wanted was a First Year Training School at the headquarters of each District. Whatever be the record of Karnatak in other respects, it is easily first in primary education. Dr. Paranjpye abolished all the District Training Schools in Karnatak. Dr. Paranjpye was a regular Hun so far as education in Karnatak was concerned. The splendid Training College of Dharwar which was the foremost Normal College in the Presidency if not in India stands to-day completely ruined. It used to accommodate nearly 500 students. To-day there is a paltry 25. This again we owe to Dr. Paranjpye. Fancy a Minister on the eve of Free and Compulsory education abolishing Training Colleges in the land. Dr. Paranjpye is sympathetic indeed!

Nowhere was retrenchment so ruthlessly carried out as in Karnatak High Schools. When many graduates were driven out with four or five years' service, Dr. Paranjpye was doubly sympathetic. Dr. Paranjpye boasted in the Council that he made a good beginning in the direction of technical education by appointing a committee. But his first step proved his last and Karnatak stands to-day with absolutely no provision for technical education. Is this the man for whom Karnatak is going to vote? One of the subjects discussed in Belgaum was the poor representation of Karnatak in the Bombay University. While Karnatak has nine representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council, it has hardly a member or two in the Senate. The nomination is in the gift of the Chancellor no doubt but it is difficult to imagine to most the Chancellor nominated any body he liked without consulting Dr. Paranjpye, Minister for Education.

When Dr. Paranjpye could not or would not nominate men from Karnatak to the Senate when he was Minister, are we to take his promise seriously that he would do his utmost to see that more men from Karnatak are on the Senate? The fact is Dr. Paranjpye cannot see beyond his nose. He remembers Karnatak once in three years at the election time. We cannot even say that he has done his best for Karnatak. On the contrary he has done his best to ruin the educational interests of Karnatak. As a Minister, he has proved a dead failure. As a commoner he can be no better. Karnatak must rely on itself more than on others. It should keep men like Dr. Paranjpye at arm's length. He could have saved Katti's College if he wanted to do it. He did not lift his little finger to help Principal Katti. He was mainly instrumental in hastening the establishment of the Sangli College on the border land of Karnatak where it was not needed. For this State College Government paid a building grant of Rs. 75,000 whereas they had no money for the educational institutions of Karnatak. My first and last word to the graduate voters of Karnatak is—Do not vote for Paranjpye, vote for Dr. Deshmukh. Never dream that Dr. Paranjpye is going to do anything for you. We have had enough of him.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATION

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION CONDEMNED.

WHOLE NATION MUST FOLLOW THE CONGRESS

MR. HORNIMAN'S DECLARATION.

Mr. Horniman was the recipient of a series of warm welcomes during the week-end.

He was invited on Saturday night by the South Indian residents of Matunga and the citizens of Dadar; and on Sunday evening, he was the guest of the Laxmi Nagar Society at Khar.

At Dadar and Matunga Mr. Horniman took the opportunity of declaring his attitude towards Responsive Co-operation which he condemned—there was nothing that called for any response—and nothing that was worthy of co-operation. He emphasised how necessary it was that the whole nation must follow the Congress lead—the only Lody representative of the National will and made a fervent appeal for unity.

Mr. Horniman also explained that when he said that he would claim to do everything withn the law, he did not mean to say that he was against Civil Disobedience. If the time came, if they had to say that they would adopt Civil Disobedience and disobey civil laws on principle, he would not stand aloof.

Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee and the Dadar National Association a public meeting of the residents of Dadar and Matunga was held on Saturday at 9 p.m. near New Bridge, Dadar to accord a public reception to Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presided. Over 5,000 persons were present from 8 p.m. and when Mr. Horniman arrived he was received with deafening cheers of "Bande Matram" by the audience a guard of honour of the National Boy Scouts of Dadar was in attendance and saluted in Indian fashion.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

Mr. Kher, in welcoming Mr. Horniman, said that although Mr. Horniman was absent from India for seven years he was never absent from their thoughts. Not a year passed after his being taken away from India but some resolutions had been passed about him in this public assemblies or that agitation was not carried out in the public press. They, therefore, all rejoiced that Mr. Horniman, after an exile of seven years had returned to his adopted motherland. There were Burke, Mills and Bradlaugh, who represented India's interest in English Parliament but Mr. Horniman was in no way inferior for his love of India. He had returned to India at a psychological moment, as India at present was divided by many parties and divisions, and he hoped before long he would guide and control the destiny of India and unite all parties into one common bond for one common goal, viz., Swarajya for India.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said Mr. Horniman had come back to India at an auspicious time and he hoped he would achieve something marvellous for India which all of them were awaiting so long.

Mr. Patel accorded a hearty welcome to Mr. Horniman on behalf of the Matunga Congress Committee, while Mr. K. S. Subramanya Iyer welcomed him on behalf of the South Indians residing at Dadar.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, speaking of Mr. Horniman as his associate, said he stood for free development of every living entity. He was a staunch soldier of freedom and assured him that Indians were prepared to go side by side with him in his battle for the freedom of India.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar then spoke at length on the activities of Dadar during last seven years and said then the words "Bande Matram" were considered a rash act, and "Home Rule" were characterised as dangerous as bombs and explosives. The National Association of Dadar was carrying its activity fearlessly. Referring to Mr. Horniman, he said the force of his pen made tremble the greatest and most powerful of bureaucrats. The Indians, therefore, rejoiced that he had come back amongst them to fight their battle of freedom and prayed Almighty God for his long life to serve the cause of India.

Mr. Horniman, who was received with prolonged cheers, thanked the people of Dadar for according him such a splendid and hearty reception, and said nothing was more stimulating and inspiring than to come to Dadar after all these years and see a splendid meeting like that, which showed that the spirit of public and patriotic activity in Dadar was as great as it was when he went away from their midst. He was told more than once since his return to Bombay that public activity in Bombay was almost dead, and that it would be a great task for him to revive it. That gave him a sort of feeling of depression, but when he saw that splendid gathering that night he realized that the old spirit of public activity was still living amongst them, and it reminded him of the time of the Willingdon Memorial Meeting. He felt as if it were yesterday that he came to Dadar during that agitation and had a splendid response. And he remembered that when he asked for their support and thousands and thousands of people came with wonderful restraint and a wonderful spirit of courage to the Town Hall Square? Dadar sent a huge contingent to assist them.

REMOVING A MISAPPREHENSION

Continuing Mr. Horniman said he was glad to take the opportunity of removing a misapprehension in the minds of some people in regard to his coming back to India. It was not that the Government of England or the Government of India or the Government of Bombay or the Government of Ceylon allowed him to come back to India, but, as a matter of fact, he came of his own accord in the exercise of his own rights. (Cheers.) He said this in no spirit of personal boast but because he wanted to draw a moral to go home to the people of India that if before the determination of one man who was demanding his rights and his liberty the power of the Government could not stand how such less could it stand against the determination of a united nation (cheers.) He remembered the old Home Rule days when they all worked together for a common goal, when there was no Responsive Co-operation or divisions and they forced the Government to act. (cheers.) He also knew how when he was in England in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921 there was only one party and one goal in India and how Government felt at that time that either the whole nation must go to jail or the whole nation should get what they wanted. They had not got what they wanted because their unity had gone. He appealed to them to restore that unity and fight together as in the past. He had always stood for the Indian National Congress and he should always stand for it. He appealed to them all to stand by the programme of the Indian National Congress. He did not wish to say any hard words about others, but he failed to see how a man with patriotic feeling could join the Indian National Congress and then go back and say that he was going to chalk out his own programme. (Laughter). That would bring the work of the Indian National Congress to nought. He appealed to them all to carry out the resolutions of the Indian National Congress passed at Cawnpore in last December. It was the only body that represented the true voice of the Indian people. The argument for Responsive Co-operation was in his humble opinion a piece of contradictory nonsense, for there was nothing that called for any response, and nothing that was worthy of cooperation. He (Mr. Horniman) was a Congress man and he belonged to no party but that which fought the battle which the Congress fought.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

When he landed in India in his first public utterance at Madras he said that he had come back unchanged that he was the same Horniman who was taken away from India seven years ago. He also said at that time that he would continue to exercise the rights that the law accorded him and would claim to do everything he wished that was within the law. That was misunderstood by some people. He wished to make it clear that he never meant that he was not prepared to disobey the law (cheers and laughter) if it was a question of principle. If the time came when they had to say that they would adopt civil disobedience and disobey civil laws which they considered against their moral principles, and public interest he would not stand aloof but would join others in their campaign of civil disobedience and accept the consequences. (Cheers.). A man was entitled to exercise his rights within law, but he was also entitled to exercise his rights outside the law also. (Cheers.). Mr. Horniman again thanked the people of Dadar for their cordial and hearty reception and expressed a hope that as they had done great things in the past they would also do great things in the future. (Cheers.).

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SOUTH INDIANS AND MR. HORNIMAN.

A CORDIAL WELCOME

"I shall, wherever I can speak and write call upon my friends to give their utmost and whole-hearted support to the resolutions of the National Congress." In these words Mr. Horniman gave his allegiance to the Congress, and declared war at the same time against Responsive Co-operation, and asked his friends to unite in the cause of India and fight for her freedom. He recommended Mr. P. Joseph to the voters of the F Ward at a meeting held on Saturday night at Matunga, not because he was a friend of his, but because he was a man of character, public-spirit and ability, who had the social welfare of the city at heart. Mr. Horniman was given a very warm welcome by the South Indians and was led in procession to the place of meeting.

Mr. Vaidyanath Iyer, who presided, in extending a hearty welcome to Mr. Horniman asked him to give the proper lead to his community in the matter of national work.

Mr. P. D. Subramaniem said when Mr. Horniman was taken away from among them one morning, seven years ago, they all knew that he would one day return to them again to lead the young men of India to their goal. He offered a fervent welcome to Mr. Horniman, who he was sure, would be a friend and counsellor of the South Indian community.

Pothan Joseph said since 1913 he was a

(Continued on next page.)

GHATKOPAR GANG CASE

23 ACCUSED SENTENCED.

STRICTURES AGAINST INVESTIGATING OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANDRA, Jan. 23.

To-day sentences were pronounced in the sensational dacoity case known as the Ghatkopar Gang Case. The Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, Mr. R. R. Sane, agreeing with the verdict of the jury acquitted 12 of the accused and ordered their immediate liberation, while the 23 found guilty were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. Mohan, who was the right hand of Uncle Jungi Khan, the Pathan leader of the gang, was sentenced to 10 years; Shatrapal, Setjur, Kalicharan, Jugroop, Sital, Bedar and Isresing 7 years each; Ramshir, Shri Kissan, Thakur, Gillar, Maslen, Behari and Gocul 5 years each; Noormahomed, Juggonath, Etahi, Agam, Baldeo and Chimanlal 3 years each; Dwarka 2 years; and Bhogilal 6 months.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES.

The learned Judge in concluding the case made certain observations of great public interest. His Honour said:—

"Before parting with this case I place on record my disapproval of certain actions taken by the Investigating Officer (Inspector B. V. Kelkar of the C. I. D.), during the pendency of the committal proceedings. It appears that in the course of police investigation some stolen property was found with one Kaloo and some with Dhanpati, the widow of the brother of accused No. 14.

The Investigating Officer then found from the material before him that Kaloo had committed offences under Sections 412 and 414, I. P. C., and that Dhanpati was a member of this gang and had committed offences under the same sections. He now says that though he had with him sufficient evidence to proceed against them and had completed the investigation of those offences when he sent up the charge-sheet in this case he did not then do so as he wanted to call them as witnesses and that he thought of prosecuting them if necessary after the final decision of this case. Then Kaloo was examined as a Crown witness before Mr. Deo (the Committing Magistrate) on 13th February, 1925, but gave evidence against the prosecution. Hence the Investigating Officer arrested him on the same day after he came out of Mr. Deo's Court and sent a charge-sheet against him on 28th February, 1925. Kaloo was, however, subsequently released on bail.

Afterwards on 17th March, 1925, Dhanpati was examined as witness for the Crown, but he too gave evidence against the prosecution; hence he was instantly arrested, but was subsequently released on the same day by orders of the Sessions Judge. The Investigating Officer has now admitted with great reluctance that he at once changed his mind of not prosecuting these persons till the disposal of this case and arrested them simply because they gave evidence against the prosecution. Thus his action in arresting them at that stage was highly objectionable. It was calculated to intimidate them as well as the other witnesses for the Crown into giving very strong evidence on its behalf. Any step likely to intimidate or terrorise witnesses cannot receive countenance from this Court. That step must have produced some effect on the remaining witnesses, for the Investigating Officer says that 322 witnesses were examined before Mr. Deo after Kaloo's arrest and 323 were examined after Dhanpati's arrest. None of them except one Balkana, who is the brother of accused No. 13, gave evidence against the prosecution and that even Balkana went against the prosecution on some points only. These facts may be brought to the notice of the police authorities to whom the Investigating Officer is subordinate.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

There is one more matter which has come to my notice and which appears to be serious. Accused No. 37, Charandas, is in the Thana Jail as an under-trial prisoner since August, 1924. He is admittedly rich and an educated man and is used to sleep on a soft and comfortable bed and if he wanted to take his own private bedding into the jail the jail authorities had no power in preventing him from doing so. But strange to say he was not allowed to take his own bedding there and was made to use the jail bedding, which consists of a rough coir mat and blanket till December, 1924. The jailor (Ex. 338) wants the Court to believe that Charandas did not ask permission to use his own bedding, although he does not remember if Charandas ever asked such permission. Next it appears that since February to November, 1925, Charandas was kept in a cell wherein persons sentenced to cellular confinement are generally kept. The jailor now says that this step was taken for the safety of Charandas for he is a rich man holding high social position, but Charandas had never complained to the jail authorities of any danger to his life and never asked them to make any such arrangement. If it was reasonable to keep Charandas separate from other under-trial prisoners there was ample room in other wards. The jailor admits that during his 3 years' service in the Thana Jail no under-trial prisoner was ever kept in such a cell. On 19th November, 1925, the jailor said that Charandas was not allowed to go to the latrines even during day-time. Then on 20th November, 1925, to which date his examination was adjourned for want of time, he improved his story and said that the cell was never locked. However, he made an admission unknowingly that the cell used to be locked whenever Charandas was inside it, while in para 16 of Ex. 338 it is said that all this was done under the oral order of the Superintendent and the jailor does not know any reason on which that order was based. It is suggested by the pleader for Charandas that all this was done at the instance of the C. I. D. in order to annoy him and put him to unnecessary hardship. That suggestion may be taken for what it is worth, but the fact remains that Charandas was given a very bad treatment contrary to the rules in the Jail Manual. This cell is between two cells in which two men were convicted under offences under the Prison Act. It is said on behalf of Charandas that those men were constantly annoying him and the jail authorities persisted in keeping him in that very cell although there was plenty of room for keeping him in other wards. I am therefore of opinion that all this should be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Prisons in order that he may take such action in the matter as he thinks proper and that a copy of the jailor's deposition should be sent to him for perusal. Lastly I place on record my approval of the excellent work done by Mr. Yeoredekar and also my acknowledgments of the valuable assistance rendered by him to me throughout this case. The success of the case is mainly due to his industry.

CHACHA DISCHARGED.

As regards Chacha, the approver, he has substantially fulfilled the conditions on which pardon was granted him and accepted by him. I therefore direct that he should be discharged."

The prisoners on hearing the sentences loudly bewailed their lot and were loud in their recriminations against Chacha and others.

Mr. R. J. Mody, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Crown; all the five clients of Dr. Daruwalla, Bar-at-Law, were acquitted as also Charandas defended by Mr. Pradhan, M. L. C., instructed by Mr. Parulekar.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

RIGHT TO SUE AND TO BE SUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

To-morrow in the Assembly Sir Alexander Muddiman will introduce the bill to define in certain cases the rights of legal practitioners to sue for their fees and their liabilities to be sued in respect of negligence in discharge of their professional duties. Mr. Tonkinson will move the introduction of a bill amending the law relating to the appointment of legal practitioners in civil suits and for this purpose further to amend the Civil Procedure Code.

TRAINING IN FORESTRY.

DEHRA DUN SCHEME AT COST OF CRORE AND QUARTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

An effort has been made by the Government of India in the direction of enabling India to be self-contained in the matter of higher training in forestry. I understand that the department of Sir Mahomed Habibullah placed before the Standing Finance Committee their detailed proposals of the scheme of Dehra Dun training which would eventually cost India one crore and twenty-five lakhs. The scheme was the result of more than four years' consultations with the Secretary of State because it will be remembered that although Mr. Montagu when he was the Secretary of State gave whole-heartedly the support to the Government of India's proposal, the Imperial Forest Conference in London has been setting its face against it for long time. The consultations dragged their weary length and Sir B. N. Sarma when he was in charge of forests took a very bold line by fighting for the Dehra Dun Scheme not only on financial grounds but also for the reason that India contained plenty of forests. He further said that the Indian students should not go to far off countries for training in a subject for which there was more ample scope in India than in any other country. But still the scheme could not materialise in his time because of the financial stringency to relieve which the Salt Tax was imposed much against the Assembly's stout opposition and several other forms of taxation were levied. Now however, that the financial situation is slightly better the Government came forward with an initial demand for about ten lakhs of rupees to start the Dehra Dun Scheme and the Standing Finance Committee has readily approved of it. The Committee also approved of the Government proposal to permanently transfer the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs from Calcutta to Delhi from the end of October because the buildings at the Raisina Secretariat for the accommodation of offices are now ready. The Government informed the Committee that the estimated cost would be about two lakhs in the next financial year. The Committee while agreeing to a provision in the Budget desired that the statement should be given of how the buildings at Calcutta would be disposed of.

NEW COUNCIL OF STATE

VICEROY TO ADDRESS ON FEBRUARY 9TH.

DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Viceroy will address the new Council of State on the 9th February. The Council will hold its first meeting on the 8th, when the members will be sworn in. The meeting on the 10th will be devoted to a discussion of the three official resolutions, one by Mr. Crerar about the enhanced salary of two members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, another by Mr. Ley for ratifying the draft convention concerning the Workmen's Compensation for occupational diseases, and the third by Mr. Chadwick recommending that the Customs Duty on lac exported from British India shall continue in force until 31st December 1931.

About eighteen Swarajists, including Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Maung To Kyi have tabled a resolution urging Government immediately to move the Secretary of State to disallow the Non-Burman Expulsion of offenders' Act 1925 or in the alternative to take immediate steps to introduce a bill in the Indian Legislature to repeal the said Act.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY'S STANDING ORDERS.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS.

DELHI, Jan. 23.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Secretary, Swaraj Party, has given notice of a number of amendments to the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly, which, if adopted, will have far-reaching effect. The important alterations are four, and they are intended to secure and enlarge the rights of non-official members besides clarifying the existing orders, which, in many places, are stated to be defective. Under the existing rules, no provision is made for the allotment of any days during the session for the transaction of non-official business other than bills and resolutions. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar contends that the right to bring up non-official motions other than resolutions and bills should be provided for in the Standing Orders and he, therefore, states that the Assembly must be free to entertain and carry any motions it considers necessary in the public interest, even though they do not come under the resolutions or adjournment motions or motions on the bills. That this is so in actual practice is made out, says Mr. Iyengar, in his statement of the Objects and Reasons by the fact that motions have been made in the Assembly and carried, and are made and carried in the Assembly for constituting several advisory committees, standing finance committees (general and railways), the public accounts committee, and many other *ad hoc* committees, as also in regard to other miscellaneous business incidental to the work during the session such as the House Committee, Petitions Committee, etc. The object of one of the amendments is, therefore, to develop the existing practice of making other motions than now strictly provided for, say set up committees, or carry motions expressing the sense of the Assembly not merely on petitions but also on the specific grievances or subjects of enquiry and investigation and to deal with them subject to the limitations provided for in the rules. It is proposed that all non-official or official business so brought up by means of motions, of which not less than three days' notice shall be given. Mr. Iyengar's next proposal is to vest in the President the power to allot the balance of time available on official days when business is finished early for non-official business of any particular class, bills, resolutions or other motions that may not have been reached or have been adjourned. The President is also to be empowered to allot days for non-official business of any particular class on the days which Government have not allotted, either for official or non-official business, and are, therefore, available. If this power is allowed then the President can himself allot non-official days for business other than bills and resolutions. The other alterations in the Standing Orders are intended to enlarge the convenience of members. A proposed amendment to Order 14 is aimed at requiring Government to answer questions addressed to them and not to refuse answer either directly or indirectly. It is also sought to remove the restrictions on the liberty of members to comment on the actions of the Governor-General apart from Government or the Governor-General-in-Council in so far as they relate to public affairs. Mr. Iyengar also proposes to do away with the double right of reply given to Government members. He wants that instead of five ballotted resolutions ten ballotted resolutions might be put down on the agenda for discussion on non-official days, that the Assembly might in some cases determine previously that adjournment motions could be discussed from 4 to 7 in the evening instead of from 4 to 6 p.m.—A. P.

FATAL GUN EXPLOSION

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 23.

The death took place under tragic circumstances last night of Mr. F. Lamoury, Loco-Foreman, Dornakal, as a result of an accidental gun explosion. Mr. Lamoury was returning home on a trolley from a small station called Pattapalli after a shooting expedition there, when his gun which was loaded exploded, and caused his death, which was instantaneous. Mr. Lamoury was on the N. G. S. Railway for a number of years.—A. P.

UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

In a further report to the Press on behalf of the Unemployment Bureau Mr. Jhabvala states that the number of applicants to the Bureau has not a whit diminished and many more would apply if a single job were advertised. The total number of applications on Mr. Jhabvala's file has gone up to 2,200 in spite of his refusal to entertain any further in view of the paucity of jobs under his control. Members of all communities have applied, their ages varing from 20 to 50—all of whom belong to respectable middle-class families, who are passing just now through a dire crisis, several of whom have barely any travelling expense in their pocket. All or mostly all are supporters of families who have to starve owing to unemployment of the principal earning members. The middle-class is highly respectable and has to submit to the present adverse circumstances. About 27 jobs were recently filled up and though they were low-paid they were readily accepted by the candidates. Those kind employers who need the following classes of workers will please write to Mr. Jhabvala, Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel, who will send suitable candidates to them:—

Clerks, typists, bill-collectors, rent-collectors, canvassers and salesmen.

Professor Rammurti has prepared a scheme of compulsory physical culture which has been accepted by the Indore Durbar for adoption by the State. The Maharaja has presented the Professor Rs. 10,000 in this connection.—A. P.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION CONDEMNED.

(Continued from previous page.)

pupil of Mr. Horniman. During the last twelve years the South Indian community had grown a great deal, and he was sure in a few years his community would be absolutely wedded to the soil of Bombay. He, as a South Indian, welcomed Mr. Horniman back in their midst as the most fearless champion the country ever had. The speaker then mentioned the circumstances under which Mr. Horniman was deported and "The Chronicle" had to work under a rigid censorship, and the many erratic ways of the censor. Among Mr. Horniman's admirers and well-wishers he concluded, there were no more sincere people than the members of the South Indian community in Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. Horniman said he could hardly tell them what a great and real pleasure it was to him to come there that evening and meet so many friends of the South Indian community. When he returned rather unexpectedly, as far as his friends were concerned, and certainly as far as Government was concerned (laughter), it was in Southern India that he first set his foot on Indian soil. He was so overwhelmed when the shores of India came in sight that he involuntarily raised his hands to the temple of Rameshwar shining on the soil of his adopted motherland. (Applause.) On the other hand, he was bound to say that Dhanushkodi was the most barren, bleak and inhospitable spot that one could imagine and he spent there a miserable six hours of anxiety.

NOT AFRAID OF RESPONSIBILITIES.

Continuing, he said, they had placed on his shoulders very heavy responsibility, although he was not afraid of responsibility. But when they told him that he should assume the leadership of the National Movement in India, he thought by endeavouring to thrust that greatness upon him—and he did not say so out of modesty—they were perhaps going a little too far. He did not aspire to leadership of that kind. Anything that he was asked to do in the cause of Indian National Freedom he would not shrink from doing, but he did not think he was entitled to occupy the position which they had asked him to accept. He was always prepared on every occasion to do his utmost to carry India's cause forward and fight in any position that devolved upon him, always and at any time (Applause.) It was always their duty to follow and to fight to the utmost of their ability for the programme laid down by the Indian National Congress, so long as it was a programme that stood for self-respect and so long as it did not controvert or trample upon their principles. (Applause.) When he found so many dissensions among the leaders in this country, and when he found people going away from the programme of the National Congress and asking for such unsatisfactory things as Responsive Co-operation, he would, wherever he could speak and write, call upon his friends to give their utmost and wholehearted support to the resolutions of the National Congress. He was addressing an audience composed of young men and he hoped that by their spirit of unity and self-sacrifice, they would be an example to the elder men to stand together and support the cause of the Indian National Congress.

JOSEPH FOR THE F. WARD.

He was very glad to hear that there was no nonsense of Brahmin and non-Brahmin among them. (Applause.) It was for them to say that they were all Indians fighting for their Indian National rights. There should be no question of Brahmin and non-Brahmin among them if they were going to stand together as patriotic Indians and fight and win their freedom and their birthright as the sons and daughters of Mother India. (Loud applause.) He hoped they would carry their patriotic feeling and unity in every branch of public life and citizenship. They might not be born in Bombay, but since they were Indians and living in Bombay, earning their livelihood there and reaping all the benefits the city could give them, it was their duty to regard Bombay as their city, and always do their best for it in every possible way. He wanted to take that opportunity of speaking to them about Mr. Joseph who was going to be one of the candidates at the coming Municipal elections. He wanted to tell them that he was not recommending Mr. Joseph because he was his friend, for he had a great many friends whom he should be very sorry to recommend for election to the Corporation. (Laughter.) He recommended Mr. Joseph because the speaker knew him to be a man of character, of public-spirit, and because he had the social welfare of the city at heart, and if he was returned as one of the Nationalist candidates to the Corporation, he would serve them and the city well. (Applause).

VISIT TO LAXMI NAGAR,

Mr. Horniman was given a reception by the residents of Laxmi Nagar (Khar), and its neighbouring villages, on Sunday evening, Mr. M. J. Mehta presiding.

Mr. Mehta said although their reception to Mr. Horniman was simple it was cordial and from the very bottom of their hearts. Mr. Horniman was loved by India, because he loved India and for the great sacrifices he had made for this country. Mr. Horniman was one of the few Britishers whose names would live for ever in the hearts of all patriotic Indians. He hoped Mr. Horniman's efforts for making India free would be crowned with the success they deserved.

Mr. M. C. Desai said Mr. Horniman's powerful writings had spread a new spirit among Indians. He was a master journalist who spared the wrong doings of none; he was the fearless champion of the poor and the oppressed, and the columns of "The Chronicle" were open to all from the lowest to the highest. He had set up a new standard of journalism in India, and was a terror to all oppressors and wrong-doers in India. He welcomed back Mr. Horniman to the land which he loved so well.

Mr. Mavji Govindji said on reaching Rameshwaram he learnt with joy that the Napoleon of Bombay had returned from his Elba and there was then a great flutter in official devecots, and policemen were hurrying hither and thither. He reminded the audience of those glorious days of Willingdon Memorial meeting, which through the strategy of Mr. Horniman was frustrated. The great hero of that day was certainly Mr. Horniman and he still vividly remembered those happenings.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala said he would present Mr. Horniman as a man who worked for the suffering humanity. He would tell them of Mr. Horniman as a humanitarian who worked for the victims of the great influenza epidemic in Bombay when he gave his personal services to the poor and the suffering. He was made by God specially for the poor, the suffering and the weak, and he welcomed him again back in their midst.

NOT TO BE DETERRED BY ANY PENALTY.

Mr. Horniman said it was quite impossible for him to rise to the heights of all the sublime eulogy that had been poured on him, although he was grateful to them for their great kindness. He, however, promised to do his utmost to live up to the very high expectations they had formed of him. He was glad to come to Laxmi Nagar which appeared to be one of the few good products of the Development Scheme, of which he had no high opinion. But he was interested to learn that their association was formed before the grandiose Development Department schemes came into existence.

Referring to Mr. Mavji's remarks he said historical parallels were sometimes dangerous. They knew that Napoleon, soon after his return from Elba, was again deported to a far-off land and never returned (laughter.) He hoped the parallel would not be carried too far (laughter). But whatever happened deportations or any other methods of penalising him would never deter him from doing what he believed to be his duty in any public cause.

One of the very first associations he came into contact with when he came to India was the branch of the Ramakrishna Mission in Calcutta with which that great and noble daughter of Ireland, Sister Nivedita was connected, and he congratulated them on having a branch of the mission in their midst.

AT RAMKRISHNA MISSION HOME.

Mr. Horniman had previously paid a visit to the Ramakrishna Mission Home where he was received by Swami Yatishwaranand, and partook of light refreshments. He subsequently visited the houses of Mr. M. J. Mehta and Mr. M. C. Desai where he was suitably entertained.

REMAIN FRIENDLY WITH SWARAJISTS.

MR. SAKLATWALAS' ADVICE TO INDIAN COMMUNISTS.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 23.

Mr. Saklatwala in a message to Mr. Satyabakta, Secretary, Communist Party advises the Indian Communists to remain friendly to the national aspirations of India. He says that a section of the Press was trying to drive a wedge between the Communist Party and the Swarajists, and he exhorts the Communist Party to be cautious. Mr. Saklatwalla hopes that the Swarajists will ultimately realise that communism is the only thing that will bring real freedom.—A. P.

GONDAL RULER'S INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY CULTIVATORS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 20.

An address of welcome was given by the Khedutś of Gondal State on the 18th instant to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal; nearly 10,000 cultivators had collected together in Panchnath temple from all Mahals and villages. They started in a procession from Panchnath which reached the Hazur's Bungalow at 2 p.m. The procession reached Rajwadi at 3-30 p.m. The Mandap was decorated with sugarcanes throughout. The seat of H. H. was arranged under a mango tree with Torans and Chaklas on the backside of the seat. Seats were assigned for officers and other gentries in different wards. The Patels conveyed their Salaams to H. H. with cocoanut and sugar. They were supplied in return by the photo of H. H. Bhimji Ruda welcomed the Thakore Saheb. After this several speeches praising the Thakore Saheb for all that he had done for the people were made. The large gathering dispersed at 7-15 p.m.

DR. PARANJPYE AT BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, Jan. 22.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye came here yesterday morning for canvassing support for his candidature to the membership of the Bombay Legislative Council. He met the graduate voters last evening in the Social Club Hall Mr. D. V. Belvi of Belgaum took the chair. There was a discussion of the many needs of the Bombay-Karnatak in general, and Belgaum in particular, viz., increase in the number of Karnatak representatives in the Bombay University Senate, the urgent need for a Karnatak university and a medical school for Belgaum. Dr. Paranjpye expressed sympathy, and promised to do his utmost to meet those needs.—A. P.

RULE OF HEDJAZ

IBN SAUD'S INTENTIONS.

DECISION EXPECTED FROM WORLD CONFERENCE.

Moulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the Press:—

The news that the people of Hedjaz elected Sultan Ibne Saud as the King of Hedjaz has been heard with astonishment. The Central Khilafat Committee has been from the very start very explicit on this point. The Central Khilafat Committee was sure that in the interest of Islam it was very necessary that the decision in this matter must be left to the proposed Muslim World Conference and that it was the duty of this Motamar to make the final decision about the future Government of the Hedjaz after studying the condition of the country, wishes of the Hedjaz people and other important matters. The Central Khilafat Committee still hold good by its decision and sees no reason why we should not have waited for the forthcoming Muslim Conference. At the same time we do not know all details about this recent development and do not know what causes or reasons brought about this election, and pronouncement. The Committee has not received so far from the members of the deputation detailed information which could throw light on this matter, but information has been given that details would follow probably by post.

The Working Committee in its meeting of the 19th instant after fully considering the matter have sent the following cable to Sultan Ibne Saud and members of its delegation:

"To Sultan Ibne Saud. Astonished. Newspapers publish Hedjazis electing you King also your acceptance. We expected future Hedjaz Government will be decided by forthcoming Motamar invited by yourself. Anxiously await authoritative information regarding unexpected developments. Causing anxiety. Abul Kalam Azad, President, Khilafat."

To Delegation. "Committee urgently desires discussion recent Hedjaz developments. All three return immediately after visiting Sultan. Abul Kalam Azad, President, Khilafat."

A PREVIOUS CABLE.

Previous to this last cable that was sent to Sultan Ibne Saud in connection with Hedjaz affairs was despatched on the 5th inst. and runs as follows:—

"Sultan Ibne Saud. Annual Khilafat Conference representing Indian Mussalmans assembled recently at Cawnpore heartily congratulate peaceful entry holy Medina and Djedda. Thankful Hedjaz purification from Sharifian misrule. Expresses satisfaction your policy regarding Hedjaz future. Ready attend Motamar. Please inform if Haj season convenient. We abide by resolution communicated October 1924. Rejoice you agree in your Rabiulakhir despatch. Our delegates Zafar Ali Khan, Irfan and Shuaib sent assist you Motamar arrangements. All pray for you. Hedjaz, Islam. Abul Kalam Azad, President, Khilafat."

From the above it would be easily realised what the Central Khilafat Committee has been from the beginning to the end persistently advocating. This last cable was sent to Sultan Ibne Saud in reply to his letter of invitation to coming Motamar dated the eighth Rabiulakhir.

CARDINAL MERCIER DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Cardinal Mercier is dead.—Reuter.

[Cardinal (Desire) Mercier was born in 1851. He was Professor of Philosophy at Louvain University (1882-1906), was founder of the Institute of Philosophy and the Revue Neo-scholastique. He was Archbishop of Malines and Cardinal since 1907. He was a Belgian.]

Mercier, Desire (1851—), Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, Belgium, was born Nov. 21 1851 at Braine l'Allemt, in the Walloon portion of Brabant, of a bourgeois family. After finishing his course at the college of St. Rombaut at Malines, he entered the larger seminary of that town, and on April 5 1874 was ordained priest. He continued his theological studies at Louvain, and in 1877 was appointed professor of philosophy at the lesser seminary of Malines. In 1882 he was appointed to the recently created chair of Thomist philosophy at Louvain, and during the ensuing years was active in the scheme for founding the Institut Superieur de Philosophy at Louvain, which was finally opened in 1894.

In Feb. 1906 Monsignor Mercier was appointed Archbishop of Malines in succession to Archbishop Goossens, and in 1907 he was created a cardinal. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1914 he was summoned to Rome to attend the funeral of Pope Pius X. and the election of his successor, and it was therefore not until his return to Belgium that he became fully aware of the incidents of the German invasion. He personally inquired into many of the allegations against the invading army, and as a result issued his famous pastoral letter "Patriotism and Endurance." In this he strongly protested against the cruelties which had been inflicted on the Belgian population, at the same time recommending submission to the authorities in everything that was just. This pastoral was widely read, in spite of all the efforts of the German authorities, and the cardinal declined in any way to retract his words. Henceforth, during the four years of the German occupation, he did not cease to protest against violations of right and justice by the Germans, and was often in conflict with the military authorities, as his correspondence with the German governor shows. Some of his protests were successful and on October 17, 1918 Baron von der Lancken, head of the political department at Brussels, announced to him the impending liberation of political prisoners. The dignity and courage of the cardinal's conduct were universally recognized.

Cardinal Mercier published several works.

TORTURING HEADACHES

Are Not Woman's Unavoidable Inheritance

How They Can Be Checked and Overcome

The aching backs, tired limbs, attacks of taininess and headache upon headache from which so many women suffer at periodical intervals indicate plainly that the blood is at fault, the nervous system is not functioning properly and tonic treatment is needed. To innumerable such women sufferers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the blood and nerve tonic of world-wide renown, have brought not only speedy relief but permanent emancipation. One of these ladies, Miss Johanna van Rooy, of Molteno, Cape Colony, has recorded her case in the following words:—

"When my illness began one of the first signs that something was wrong was a rapid loss of weight and colour. Then severe headaches attacked me, and at times I thought my head would burst. Soon I had no appetite, a mouthful or two of food satisfying me for any meal. I could not sleep at night, and was always restless. My hands and feet were cold, and I was extremely pale. I was so nervous that the least noise, like the slamming of a door, made me worse. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had suffered as I was suffering, and they cured her. I started taking them, and in a short time I noticed a change, and soon after was cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Your own druggist can supply Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at Rs. 2 for one bottle, six for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANERJI

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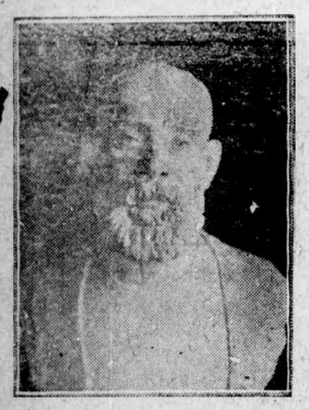

By WAGH SCULPTOR

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EAST AND WEST.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

PRO-FRENCH BRITISH POLICY

(By ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

"Le Petit Journal" of the 24th December contains a malicious message from Rabat and the correspondent has been to the trouble of telegraphing it, although (even were it true) it is a story of last summer. That makes it certain that it is published in order to satisfy the French public that it is all for the best to obstruct movements towards Riff peace.

This circumstantial yarn recounts how French and Spanish plenipotentiaries had caused the peace terms of their respective Governments to reach Abdul Krim A council of war at once held at Ajdir. It was composed of the brother of Abdul Krim Si M'hammed, Si-Mohammed Ayerkane, Minister of War, the Fguih Bou Laya and "many European and Turkish advisers." This last touch indicates the credibility that attaches to the racontar.

At this council, Abdul Krim is said to have urged that the Riff should insist its own terms on the enemy. Bou Laya and two of the legendary foreigners were of a contrary view and the Council broke up without arriving at a decision. Then Abdul Kerim received a letter "from France." (Why not invent a sans-patrie, a defaitiste, to act as Dreyfus in this precious dossier?) The French renegades who indited this letter to the insurgent chief begged him to continue the war for one month (he has bettered their instruction!) as the Moroccan adventure was becoming increasingly unpopular in France Soon, these communicative radicals said, there would be confronting the Riff force only Negroes and Muslims, and the propaganda would be easy among them.

When this letter was read to the Council of War it unanimously voted to reject the peace terms, certain that the Riff was master of the situation.

JUST MEN IN GOMORRAH.

The Communists of France stand but very honourably in the struggle against the war in Morocco. They have formed councils of action in factories, and organised congresses of work people; the fact that the entire Press is closed to them has been rendered full by the circulation of a flight of "factory newspapers." In one factory appeal in such a medium the propagandists call on those who for four years fought for a programme of freedom and the rights of nationality. "Your sons," they say, "after an interval of five years, are sent to Morocco to fight *against* the rights of a people. Make sure that our brother soldiers know that you call on them to fraternise with the Riffs. Do not become the murderers of a people which is fighting on behalf of its freedom. . . Follow the example of the Black Sea sailors. Do not let yourselves be slaughtered for something that is no affairs of yours."

PLAIN WORDS.

After showing the grievances of the workers, as French workers, it winds up with an invitation to the Congress of Protest against war in Morocco. It subscribes itself.

"For immediate peace with the Riffis. For the immediate military evacuation of Morocco.

For the self-determination of the Riffis."

BALDWIN'S EMPTY GESTURE.

Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's offer to the Turkish Ambassador in London of a discussion on the building up of amicable relations in Mosul, "The Economist" says: "In this course a majority in all parties is likely to support him, and on the Turkish side there are indications of a not unconciliatory disposition. At the same time it is difficult to see how reciprocal goodwill, however sincere, can bring about an adjustment between two policies which are diametrically opposed to one another." The article goes on to discuss the Kurdish question, in the light of the League "enjoining" upon Great Britain as mandatory the development of Kurdish home rule.

NEW TURKEY

The "Echo of Turkey" (English edition) of 26th December contains a translation of an article contributed to the Hakimieti-Millia of the 20th by Aga Oglu Ahmed Bey. As the Echo of Turkey, published at Angora and edited by Rechad Noury Bey, is regarded as the opinion of the official world of Turkey its reprinting of Aga Ahmed's misrepresentations calls for a protest and denial.

The quoted article refers to a statement of the editor of the Paris "Eclair" that England ought to co-operate with France to bring Turkey to reason and suffocate at its source a movement of Islamic unity. Commenting on this Aga Ahmed Bey's article regards the 'Eclair" as distorting and perverting the facts. It denies that Turkey is unfriendly to France. It goes on to prove its friendliness to France by telling lies about Englishmen.. It says "The British Press has engaged in a general propaganda against France on the subject of events in the Riff and in Syria . . . . the French do not doubt that the finger of England is in the events of Syria and the Riff. It is averred that the confidential adviser of Abdel Krim is a British officer. The news of the choice of Abdulla, brother of the King of Irak, as King of Syria is from an English source. The convocation of a Muslim Congress at Mecca in order to give the title of Khalif, to the King of Egypt, Fuad, is a direct British intrigue. The English wish in this way to profit by France's difficulties in order to realise a long conceived wish. This wish is to reunite all Arab countries under the Khilafat of King Fuad who is subject to them and above them, and by means of the Arab Khilafat, to dominate the whole world of Islam" . This absurd gumble of random suspicions and sweeping misrepresentations is summed up by the writer with a statement that the French Ambassador to Turkey will no doubt tell his Government the truth.

A SERVILE JACKAL.

This truth, the article tries to demonstrate, is that Turkey is now thoroughly French. It is France's double in the East. French is taught in the primary schools, French professors are engaged to teach in secondary schools, French ideas on the organisation of the State and the nation are being applied, the French Press is the most read of any foreign Press in Turkey and penetrates to the remotest districts. Sincerely friendly relations are desired by Turkey with France. This touching subservicncy by a young and independent nation is likely to be "profitable to French higher interests,"—besides the many links with France's moral interests. Frankly, much we like France we did not know it possessed any moral interests. We have not come in contact with them. Oppression, brutality, graft, cunning penetration and dissolution of Islamic nations, its local Governors as wine-dealers, and its high dignitaries as mad despots—much are the French principles with which Turkey will hope to inspire its resolution to work out its own salvation and the development and progress of its own territory.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT PRO-FRENCH.

In saying so, we shall, of course, be accused of supporting the English against the French. This is so far from being the case, that we who defend Turkey and we who defend the Riff, are exactly the people who oppose the British Government in its slavishly pro-French policy. We mean exactly what we say; the policy of the British Government is pronouncedly pro-French. Upto a certain point, friendship with France has been approved by everyone, Ministerialist or Opposition. For the anti-French policy of English previous to the Entente nearly led to war, and we were against war with France and our spirit is still in favour of a just and peaceful relation. Now, however, the official attitude is as viciously thrown to the other extreme. Far from England manoeuvring to ruin France, it is we who have constantly saved this land, if what Carlyle called half ape half monkey, from destruction. Without England, Germany would have removed her from the map. We forgive such of her liabilities to us as she cannot or will not pay. We "help her" (perhaps to her destruction) by using machine guns and air-refugees into the French area. And this planes to drive back poor distracte Hauran prodirious conspirator, England, which is represented without any proof whatever as being the instigator of "rebellions" in Syria and the Riff, at this very moment refuses to countenance a Mission of Medical Relief to go from England to give medical relief to the Riffians. The reason? Because the French and Spanish Governments would be offended. The English so much desire "to profit by France's difficulties" that the Government has helped France in the conduct of her Riff war, by patrolling the coast, opening correspondence of British subjects, and threatening with deportation from Tangier those who communicate with the Riffi leaders or their defenders in Europe.

FRENCH SLANDERS ON TURKS.

The Gallicised Turk will need more than a word from M. Sarraut to set off an article in L'Eclair. A dozen other powerful French journals can be cited for their cynical, sarcastic or antagonistic references to Turkey. Some refer to Turkish agents who stir up rebellion in Syria and Morocco. We, who are equally friends of Turkey and all the rest of the Islamic world, know that these stories of Turkish intrigues are spiteful lies. But they are not one iota more untrue than Aga-Oglu Ahmed Bey's insinuation that, because "the confidential adviser of Abdul Krim is a British officer," the British Government is trying to remove France from its mild and benevolent control of Syria.

PRO-RIFFIANS NOT BRITISH AGENTS.

The British officer, Capt. Gordon Canning, is not a representative of British Government circles. He is totally disconnected with any political organisation department or interest. Nor is he animated by a desire for minerals. He is a humanitarian and a friend of the Muslims everywhere To quote one appropriate example: he is a pro-Turk, and strongly oppose to British forces staying in Mesopotamia.

And this is "the finger of England in the events of the Rif." When the new forces controlling Turkey have got all Turkish lands under European hats, let us hope that there will be something under Aga-Oglu Bey's "fender" besides bone.

INTERNATIONAL UNITY.

The Teachers' Labour League in England has decided to affiliate with the international organisation known as the Educational Workers' International. This association is far from being a communist body, yet so widespread is the tale of the ubiquitous red terror that the opponents of international affiliation opposed on the ground of communist domination. For all that the affiliation was carried by 291 to 211 votes.

On Tuesday the dailies published a manifesto signed by labour leaders and Labour M.P.s upon the subject of India. It was immediately greeted as a red manifesto, a mischievous incitement to strife in the Empire etc. Mr. Saklatvala's name is there on, also those of Messrs. Cook and Purcell: but the signatures of Fenner Brockway, John Scurr and Campbell Stephen will be enough to prove it is not a red document. It draws the attention of England to the discontent of India, it inflicts the native Princes, and it denounces the system of industrial sweating It demands the abrogation of the Bengal ordinances ,and a round Table Conference to work out a free Democratic Constitution for India. Right of union for peasants and industrial workers is advocated. It makes a gesture of sympathy to the Indian National Congress and then refers to the Commonwealth of India Bill

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

We should have preferred a more definite criticism of that Bill, the abandonment of panchayets and the denunciation of restricted franchises. But how could this be done, with Mr. Lansbury a signatory.

Mr. Lansbury has been captured by the Besantites to introduce this precious Bill in the House. The signatories of the manifesto can do no more than ask for support on its second reading, "then referring it to a select Committee with instructions for it to immediately collect information as to the attitude of all parties in India towards the Bill."

RED INSULT TO THE ARMY.

On Tuesday night the Army Council issued a letter to all commanders and Generals characterising a Communist appeal to British troops, not to obey orders to attack the working classes, as an insult to the loyalty of the Army, also to their intelligence and moral character. This letter is to be read to the troops

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Statist of Saturday describes the progress of recent efforts to develope Russian trade relations with Turkey. By agreement concluded in August "Arcos" formed a Russo-Turkish Trading Company, to export Russian timber and grain to Turkey and to import therefrom cotton and silk. At the same time Angora granted to a Soviet trust the right of sending selling agents for kerosene and wax. Land was conceded to it for storage purpose at Smyrna and Constantinople. This Government trust has, without any monopoly or special privileges, already secured about 60 p. c. of the Turkish kerosene trade. Now arises some vague talk of the League applying some of its precious "sanctions" if Turkey defies the League's award of Mosul to the British-Iraqi Government of Baghdad. This might interfere with the supply of Russian kerosene.

RUSSIAN DEBTS AND CAPITAL.

The *Statist* which repudiating Russia's point of view that she is not responsible for Czarist debts, says the crux of the problem lies in the question of new credits to Russia. "Ever since the Soviet Union of to-day was established the main energies of the Russian leaders have been bent on the task of attracting foreign credits and capital. It must be confessed that they have met with considerable success considering the huge amount of outstanding (and repudiated) claims against Russia, while they have undoubtedly made immense strides in economic and financial recovery. Such credits as they have been able to obtain, however, have been mostly of a hand-to-mouth nature, being mainly credits for consumption. Of real productive capital they have obtained practically none, apart from that involved in the various mining and other concessions granted to foreign syndicates. The Soviet leaders recognise that the task of economic reconstruction could be shortened immeasurably if the Union had any standing in the capital markets of the world.

COMMONWEALTH BILL NOT OFFICIAL.

Mr. W. A. J. Archbold had a readable and temperate article in the December "Edinburgh" on the "Commonwealth" Bill. He says it "labours through no fault of its powers under the drawback of having no official guarantee. We notice too that Pandit Motilal Nehru has stated that the Bill does not command the support of the Swarajists and that the late Mr. C. R. Das in particular declined to be a party to the manifesto. This announcement shows the difficulty of the situation."

THE CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

A REACTIONARY MEASURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Contempt of Courts Bill considered from all points of view, is a highly objectionable Bill. It is a step towards the extinction of the essence of popular liberties in India. All the Indian parties in the Legislative Assembly should combine to knock the Bill on the head.

In the impressive article headed "Personal" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 19th instant under your own signature you, Mr. Editor, very properly proclaimed that the "Bombay Chronicle" would as is the duty of every honest journal in a free country to "expose and denounce all official wrong-doing whether in the Councils or in the Courts, or in the departments ..... expose and denounce oppression and cruelty whether the oppressor or perpetrator of cruelty be white or coloured." But if the Contempt of Courts Bill be passed into law, it will not be safe for any public-spirited journal in India like the "Bombay Chronicle" to do its duty by the public or by the Government. It is difficult to believe that the Executive Government under a Chief like Earl Reading, one of the greatest English lawyers of the day, could apparently wish the Courts in a country like India to be without any check from the Press. As has been well said, justice is the bed-rock of society. Justice is the bed-rock of a stable and popular Government, while injustice is a sign of a decaying or decayed government.

Apart from bribery which is rare, there are several causes which operate to interfere with the even course of the pure administration of justice in a court of law. The presiding officer may be high-handed, overbearing, arbitrary, insulting in his manners and in his tone, may thereby frighten witnesses, parties and members of the bar appearing before him and prevent them from helping the cause of justice. He may be partial towards friendly parties or counsel and hostile towards parties or counsel against who he may have a prejudice or a grudge. He may be too lazy or careless to work efficiently at his task. The results especially in criminal cases might be disastrous, and nobody's liberty would be safe.

In such and similar cases the only check upon the Court is the fear of an exposure in the Press, which would mean an exposure to the public as well as to the Government. But if that fear disappear under the protection of the proposed Contempt of Courts Act, no court of appeal and no high court, however strong, will ever be able to enforce purity of justice in a subordinate Court.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN

22nd January.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani writes:—

In my article entitled "Bombay Municipal Finances" published in the "Chronicle" of *Saturday, the 2nd January, 1926*, the serious attention of the public was called *to some of the vagaries of Municipal* Taxation and Municipal Finance. The *accuracy of the figures* embodied in the Tables therein is not challenged by Mr. *Arbuthnot, the Chairman of the Standing* Committee of the Corporation. It is upto *him to give a categorical reply* to the following questions arising out of the points *raised* therein:—

RECKLESS BORROWING.

1. Whether the power of raising loans to the tune of Rs. 3,01,51,500 in 1924-25 was not recklessly exercised in as much as the sum of Rs. 1,19,92,719-4-5 remained unexpended at the close of the year?

2. Whether the fact that there were at the close of the year 1924-25 funds to the extent of Rs. 1,19,92,719-4-5 unexpended does not conclusively prove that there was no justification whatsoever for raising *Rs. 1,13,22,500 from the Public in* September and November 1925 under most unfavourable terms on the plea of urgency of funds at rates varying from 93 to 101—the average rate being only Rs. 94-35 lakhs entailing a loss of at least Rs. 6 lakhs in the form of discount alone?

3. Whether it is sound finance that the Corporation should have borrowed Rs. 1,13,22,500 from the Public on disadvantageous terms and laid out a sum even larger than that to the advantage of the Banks in the City in the manner following:—

In Fixed Deposits with the following banks:—

00,000 omitted.

EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Chartered	5	
Hongkong	3	
National	8	
Comptoir	4	
Yokohama	3	
Eastern	10	
International	5	
P. & O. Bkg. Corp.	15	53
INDIAN BANKS.		
India	5	
Central	15	20
		73

In Deposits with the following banks at call:—

EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Mercantile	15	
Chartered	3	
Hongkong	2	
Comptoir	2	
Intrenational	5	
Lloyds	15	45
		118

4. Whether the situation disclosed in the subjoined Table:—

00,000 omitted.

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuals	Shortge between figures in columns 4+2	5+3	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1920-21	84	145	46	46	69	
1921-22	103	145	77	25	47	
1922-23	259	355	231	11	35	
1923-24	413	579	338	18	42	
1924-25	278	489	337	—21	31	
Total	1137	1713	1029			

Note:—(1) It will be seen that in the financial year 1924-25 the actual expenditure fell short of the revised estimates by 31 per cent.

(2) The preceding years show that the percentages by which the actuals had been less than the revised estimates were still greater.

(3) The total figures of the last five years show that the provision made for grants as per revised estimates had been Rs. 6,84,90,600 more than was proved to be necessary.

does not conclusive show that the Corporators by allowing themselves to be deceived by the Executive who are past masters in the art of over budgeting expenditure, failed to perform their primary duty of prudently exercising their borrowing powers?

DEBT CHARGES.

5. Whether the civic responsibilities of the city in respect of the health, sanitation and education of its inhabitants can be properly discharged in view of the fact that out of the annual income of say Rs. 3¼ crores the sum of Rs. 1¼ crores which represents the whole of the "General Tax" is swallowed up by the Debt Charges for Interest and Sinking Fund amounting to about Rs. 1¼ crores on the outstanding Municipal Debt of say Rs. 17½ crores?

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

6. Whether the incidence of taxation per head of population which was Rs. 2-9-6 in 1865 and which was raised by about 800 per cent. to Rs. 22-13-5 in 1924-25 is not excessively high?

SURPLUS ASSETS.

7. Whether the Block Account of the book value of Rs. 16,05,35,805-6-3 as at 31st March 1925 would be worth this amount if valuation were made on accepted account principles?

8. Whether the Development Schemes of the book value of Rs. 2,45,39,101-8-5 as at 31st March 1925 would be worth this amount if valuation were made on accepted account principles?

9. Whether the statement of the Chief Accountant of the Corporation in his annual Report at page 37 viz. "I have often urged a revaluation of our assets on accepted account principles. It is very difficult to assign a meaning to this capital surplus which cannot be ascertained without such valuation" does not confirm my findings that the "Surplus Assets" of Rs. 4,95,27,003 shown in the *Balance Sheet* (Capital Funds) as at 31st March 1925 exist only on paper and that the said Balance Sheet does not therefore exhibit a true and correct view of the position of the Corporation as at 31st March 1925?

I need hardly tell Mr. Arbuthnot that when I penned my previous article I was perfectly aware that the limit of borrowing under clause (b) of Section 109 of the Municipal Act is double the rateable value of the premises in the city liable to General Tax. The rateable value of properties is ever on the increase and the borrowing powers of the Corporation must necessarily be ever on the increase. The borrowing powers of the Corporation under clause (b) of Section 109 of the Municipal Act are certainly not "very restricted" as *Mr. Arbuthnot wants the public to believe* but they are too elastic. As illustrating *this I may point out that with the* increase of rateable value of Properties by Rs. 6 crores (!) in 52 years from say Rs. 1 crore in 1865 to say Rs. 7 crores in 1916-17 the borrowing powers of the Corporation were automatically increased by Rs. 12 crores in 52 years from Rs. 2 crores in 1865 to Rs. 14 crores in 1916-17. There was the proper exercise of the borrowing powers in the 52 years ended 31st March 1917 in as much as the Municipal Debt stood at the modest figure of say Rs. 7 1/2 crores on 31st March 1917. With the increase of rateable value of properties by Rs. 10 crores in 8 years from Rs. 14 crores in 1916-17 to say Rs. 12 crores in 1924-25 the borrowing powers of the Corporation were automatically increased by Rs. 10 crores in 8 years from Rs. 14 crores in 1916-17 to Rs. 24 crores in 1924-25. There was the reckless exercise of the borrowing powers particularly in the 2 years ended 31st March 1925 viz. 1923-24 and 1924-25 when loans to be tune of say Rs. 7 crores were raised by the sitting members in as much as the increase of Rs. 10 crores in the borrowing powers was fully exhausted largely in 1923-24 and 1924-25—the Municipal Debt which stood at the modest figure of say Rs. 7 1/2 crores on 31st March 1917 rose by Rs. 10 crores to the colossal figure of Rs. 17. 1/2 crores. In the circumstances I was led to remark in my previous article:—"The citizens are sunk deeper and deeper. The ball has been set rolling year in and year out and there is no knowing when and where it will stop." These remarks had necessarily to be in general terms having regard to the general terms of Clause (b) of section 109 of the Municipal Act and the results noted in my previous article and illustrated further herein.

EXCESSIVE BURDEN OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The answers to the above questions would, I am sure, clearly go to show that the burden of indebtedness of the Corporation has become far too excessive, so excessive that the civic responsibilities of the city in respect of the health, sanitation and education of its inhabitants cannot be properly discharged in view of the fact that out of the annual income of say Rs. 3 1/4 crores the sum of Rs. 1 1/4 crores which represents the whole of the "General Tax" is swallowed up by the debt charges for interest and Sinking Fund amounting to about Rs. 1 1/4 crores on the outstanding Municipal Debt of say Rs. 17 1/2 crores. Mr Arbuthnot instead of replying to my charge of the reckless exercise of the borrowing powers in th past (1923-24 and 1924-25) has cleverly drawn a red herring across the path by referring to the future borrowing programme of the Corporation which cannot be otherwise than restricted in view of the fact that the depressed conditions of almost all markets do not justify rapid expansion of the rateable value of properties and of the borrowing powers automatically and in view of the fact that the serious inroads in the margin of the borrowing powers in 1923-24 and 1924-25 do not justify borrowings at even moderate scale—liberal scale being altogether out of question. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta need hardly be told that I have approached this subject from the point of view of an analyser and not a looker-on, as he seems to think. And even if I had done so it should have occurred to Mr. Jamnadas that a looker-on is proverbially said to see most of the game. Mr. Arbuthnot seems to have taken in Mr. Jamnadas who professes to be an expert in financial matters and who was led to remark that I had been caught napping, whereas the facts go to show that it is Mr. Jamnadas the watch dog of the Corporation who is caught napping.

A Fort St. George gazette extraordinary issued on the 22nd inst. announces that H. E. Rear Admiral Walter Maurice Eterton, C. H. Naval Commander-in-Chief of East Indies is expected to arrive at Madras in his flagship H.M.S. "Effingham" on the morning of Thursday the 28th instant. His Excellency will be received on landing with honours due to his rank of Naval Commander-in-Chief and will pay a visit to His Excellency the Governor at Government House on the 1st February. The latter will pay a return visit shortly after.—A. P.

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"THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH"—VI.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI)

A TRAGEDY

I have said before that I had few intimate friends at the High School. Friends who could be called intimate I had two, at different times. One of these friendships did not last long, though I never forsook the friend. He forsook me because I made friends with the other. The latter friendship I regard as a tragedy in my life. It lasted long. I formed it in the spirit of a reformer. This companion was originally my elder brother's friend who and he were classmates. I knew his weaknesses, but I regarded him as a faithful friend. My mother, my eldest brother, and my wife warned me that I was in bad company. I was too proud a husband to heed the wife's warning. I dare not go against mother's though, and was bound to respect the elder brother's. But I pleaded with them: 'I know he has the weaknesses you attribute to him, but you know not his virtues. He cannot lead me astray, as my company with him is meant to reform him. For I am sure that if he reforms his ways, he will be a splendid man. I beg you not to be anxious on my score.' I do not thing this satisfied them, but they accepted my explanation and let me go my way.

I have seen since that I had calculated wrongly. A reformer must not go into deep waters. He cannot afford to have intimacy with him whom he seeks to reform. True friendship is an identity of souls rarely to be found in the world. Only between like natures can friendship be proper and enduring. But friends react on one another. Hence in friendship there is very little scope for reform. I am of opinion that all intimacies are to be avoided, for man easily takes in vice, not virtue. And he who would be friends with God must remain alone, or make the whole world his friend. I may be wrong, but my effort to cultivate an intimate friendship proved a failure

AMONG THE MEAT-EATERS.

When I came across this friend, a wave of 'reform' was sweeping over Rajkot. The friend informed me that so many of our teachers were secretly taking meat and wine. He also named many other well-known people of Rajkot as belonging to the company. There were I was told some high-school boys also among them. I was surprised and pained. I asked my friend the reason, and he thus explained it: 'We are a weak people, as we do not eat meat. The English rule over us, as they are meat-eaters. You know how hardy I am, and a great runner too. It is because I am a meateater. Meateaters never have boils or tumours, and if they chance to have them they heal quickly. Our teachers and other distitnguished people who eat meat are no fools. They know its virtues. You should also do likewise. And there is nothing like trying. Try and find what strength it gives.' All this argument was not advanced at a single sitting. It represents the substance of a long and elaborate argument the friend was trying to hammer into me from time to time. My elder brother had already fallen. He therefore supported the friend's argument. I certainly looked feeble-bodied by the side of my brother and this friend. They were both hardier, physically stronger, and more daring. This friend's exploits cast a spell over me. He could run long distances and extraordinarily fast. He was an adept in high and long jumps. He could put up with any amount of corporal punishment. He would often display his exploits to me and as man is always dazzled when he sees in others the qualities that he lacks I was also dazzled by this friend's exploits. This was followed by a strong desire to be like him. I could hardly jump or run. Why should not I also be as strong as this friend?

Again I was a coward. I used to be haunted by the fear of thieves, ghosts, and serpents. I dared not therefore stir out of doors at night. Darkness simply scared me away. It was almost impossible to sleep in the dark, as I would imagine ghosts coming from one direction, thieves from another, and serpents from a third. I could not therefore bear to sleep without a light in the room. How could I disclose my fears to the wife sleeping by my side, now at the threshhold of youth? I knew that she had more courage than I and I felt ashamed of myself. She knew no fear of serpents and ghosts. She could go out anywhere in the dark. The friend knew all these weaknesses of mine. He would tell me that he could hold in his hand live serpents, could defy thieves and did not believe in ghosts. And all this was of course the result of eating meat.

A doggerel of Narmad's to the following effect was very much in vogue amongst us schoolboys:

> Behold the mighty Englishman
> Rules over the Native small,
> Because being a meat-eater
> He is five cubits tall.

All this had its due effect on me. I was beaten. It began to grow on me that meat-eating was good, that it would make me strong and daring, and that if the whole country took to meat-eating the English could be beaten.

"THE FRENZY OF REFORM."

A day was thereupon fixed for beginning meat-eating. It will be difficult for many to see why a day had to be fixed for the beginning of the new reform. The Gandhis were Vaishnavas. My parents were particularly staunch Vaishnavas. They would regularly visit the "Haveli" (the chief Vaishnava temple). The family had even its own temples. Jainism is also strong in Gujarat, and its influence is felt everywhere and on all occasions. The opposition to and abhorrence for meet-eating that is to be seen in Gujarat among the Jains and Vaisnavas is to be seen nowhere in India or outside. These were the traditions in which I was born and bred up. And I was extremely devoted to my parents. I knew that the moment they came to know of my having eaten meat, they would be shocked to death. I was also knowingly or unknowingly a servant of truth. I cannot say that I did not know then that I would have to deceive my parents if I began eating meat. By my mind was bent on the reform. It was not a question of pleasing the palate. I did not know that it had a particularly good relish. I wanted to be strong and daring and wanted my countrymen also to be such, so that we might defeat the English and make India free—the word 'Swaraj' I had not yet heard The frenzy of the reform blinded me. So completely I forgot myself.

(Translated from "Navajivan" by M. D.)

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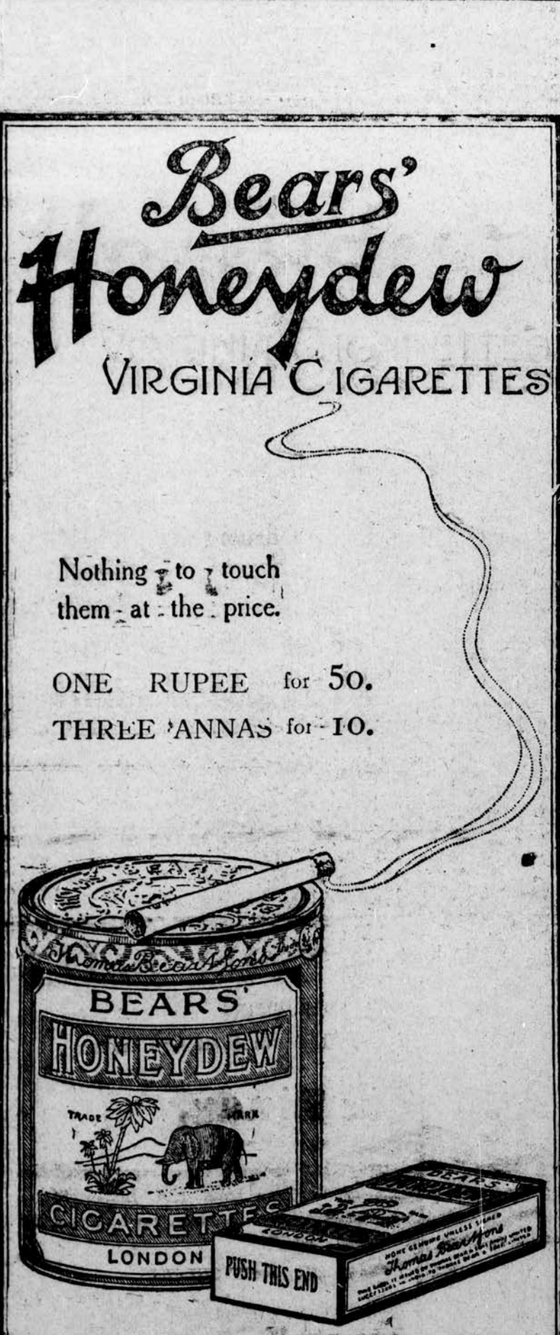

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JAMSHEDPUR NEWS.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 19.

A public meeting was held on Sunday last under the auspices of the Jamshedpur Vivekananda Society in their Hall to celebrate the 64th Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. It was a fairly large gathering. Sjs. Anil P. Som, Gauri Ch. Banerjee, G. Sethi, B. K. Banerjee and Satyesh Gupta spoke on the various sides of Swamiji's life Sj. Dhirendra Ch. Gupta presided.

Mr. Kalpathy Venkatachela Iyer Subramanier, alias K. V. Subramanian, alias Mani, a Madrassee typist aged about 22 employed in the Sales Department has been missing since the 5th December last. At times he is found to be of unsound mind. Every effort to find him out upto now has proved unsuccessful although he left the place with nothing in hand excepting a dhoty that he was wearing. Any information regarding him for transmission to his relatives will be appreciated.

MADRAS MEDICAL LICENTIATES' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The All-India Medical Lecentiates Provincial Conference was held here this evening at which the Hon. Raja of Panagal, the Surgeon General of Madras and a large number of delegates were present. The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates and in requesting the Hon. Raja of Panagal to open the Conference, referring to the future of the medical profession in India said:—A college of physicians and surgeons must be started and the existing medical schools which suitable modifications may be utilised for the purpose of imparting the necessary instruction. An entrance examination must be held for the admission of students to this college of Physicians and Surgeons on the model set up by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Great Britain Government need not be embarassed as to the cost for the necessary building, equipments, etcl, are already there. The candidates for the provincial medical service must be selected after holding an open competitive examination as in England and the principle of the survival of the fittest must be rigidly applied. This will do away with the socalled caste system among medical men now existing and will ultimately lead to the formation of a healthy independent medical profession.—A.P.

DHARWAR NOTES.

NATIONALIST NON-BRAHMINS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DHARWAR, Jany. 21.

The Dharwar Municipal elections are approaching. Some Nationalist Brahmins are thinking of entering the Municipality this time and form a Nationalist Party of their own. There are already two parties among the Lingayats headed by Mr. Hulkoti, Public Prosecutor and Rao Bahadur Patil. A keen contest is expected this time. Brahmins may join Mr. Hulkoti's Party, as Mr. Hulkoti is a Liberal non-Brahmin.

TEMPERANCE AND KHADDAR.

Shriyut Vinayakrao Joshi brought two resolutions before the Municipal general body the other day. The first resolution was to request Government to remove the country-liquor and toddy shops out of the Municipal limits. The resolution was most enthusiastically supported by all the members including Mr. Karaka the liquor contractor. The second resolution was about the abolition of Octroi duties on Khaddar. It was referred to a sub-committee appointed for the purpose of investigating and making suggestions on the levying or abolishing of Octroi duties on various kinds of goods.

One Mr. Channappa Gutteppanwar, a local merchant and a Municipal Councillor committed suicide on account of some private domestic troubles. His funeral was attended by a large gathering.

AN UNPOPULAR SUB-INSPECTOR.

The residents of some villages in the Dharwar taluka petitioned to the District Magistrate of Dharwar to transfer Mr. Sumant, the Dharwar Taluka Sub-Inspector on the ground that he was harassing them too much; but unfortunately for them the Magistrate's inquiry ended against them. However, the Magistrate has filed a complaint against the Desai of Anuminbhavi, Mr. Pampanna for giving him false information. The prosecution is going on in a Bench Court.

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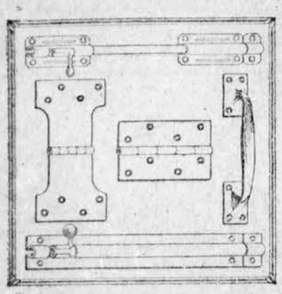

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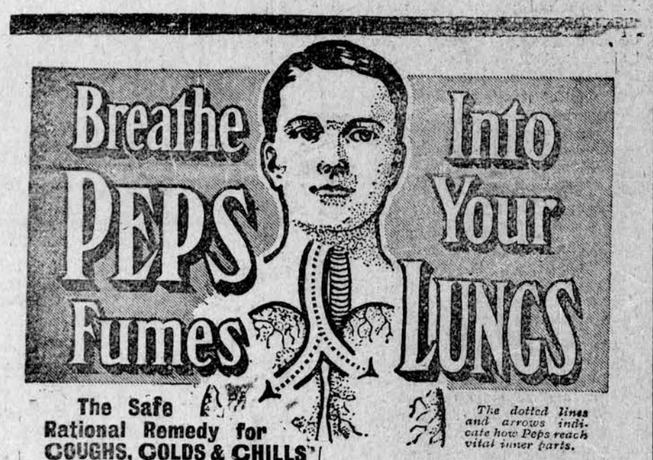

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